Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced advertising solicitor. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—To travel for a manufacturing company and sell by sample. [illegible]

WANTED—100 experienced coal miners. [illegible]

WANTED—A salesman in every township in the Northwest to sell our field and garden seeds. [illegible]

WANTED—A good, neat striper and varnisher. [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 railroad laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man, with $300. [illegible]

WANTED—A middle-aged man and wife, without children. [illegible]

WANTED—A good boy to feed press. [illegible]

WANTED—Three active men to sell the Electric Fire Kindler. [illegible]

WANTED—A bookkeeper to post a small set of books. [illegible]

WANTED—Two salesmen of experience. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the new Meteor Safety Hand Lamp. [illegible]

WANTED—Men to introduce a new article of stationers' goods to the trade. [illegible]

WANTED—A man somewhat familiar with bookkeeping and correspondence. [illegible]

WANTED—Early Wednesday morning, a boy. [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This day, 200 laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—To-day 300 men to chop and get out ties. [illegible]

WANTED—Laborers for railroads. [illegible]

WANTED—This morning, 25 laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 400 laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—Men! Men!! Men!!! Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters. [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper. [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young German. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—The advertiser. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Norwegian boy. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of considerable experience. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a boy. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As farmer. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as coachman. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To travel for a wholesale house. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent engineer. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young German couple. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As office clerk, bookkeeper or salesman. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as coachman. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As drug clerk. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a tinsmith. [illegible]

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl. [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two sisters. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a widow woman with a child. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl. [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two good girls. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American lady. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl. [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

Wanted—Female Help.

House Servants.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

For Sale.

Personal.

Wanted.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1868. NUMBER 119.

WASHINGTON.

Draft of the Basis of a Treaty for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Rousseau's Account of the Election Troubles in Louisiana.

Later Reports Concerning the Paraguayan Difficulty.

Convertible Greenbacks—Letter from Treasurer Spinner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The draft of the basis of a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson, has been received at the State Department. [illegible]

ARMY REUNION.

General Thomas will adjourn the Dyer Court for the purpose of going to Chicago to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

All government departments were closed at noon to-day, and none of them will be opened to-morrow.

AN ORIGINAL GRANT MAN.

John Wilson, Third Auditor of the Treasury. [illegible]

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

[illegible]

THE PATENT OFFICE.

[illegible]

FULLERTON'S CONDUCT.

[illegible]

CONVERTIBLE GREENBACKS—LETTER FROM TREASURER SPINNER.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

Respectfully, F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.

[illegible]

CONSUL APPOINTED.

[illegible]

ROUSSEAU'S REPORT.

[illegible]

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

The London Globe on Mr. Burlingame's Mission.

Speculations in Regard to the Composition of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON GLOBE CONCERNING THE MISSION OF BURLINGAME.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Globe* has an editorial on the reception of the Chinese Embassy by the Queen. [illegible]

BURLINGAME'S MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Burlingame and the rest of the Chinese Embassy are expected here the latter part of December.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Speculation is rife in regard to the composition of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. [illegible]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

[illegible]

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The *Times* says the Liberal majority in the House of Commons will be one hundred and seventeen. [illegible]

Hungary.

CROATIAN DEPUTIES ADMITTED TO SEATS IN THE DIET.

PESTH, Nov. 25.

Croatian deputies were admitted to seats in the Hungarian Diet yesterday.

THE FAR WEST.

Accounts Relative to the Recent Treaty with Red Cloud—Election Returns—A Horse Thief Lynched.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nov. 25.

Detailed accounts from Fort Laramie relative to the treaty with Red Cloud are just received at department headquarters. [illegible]

RICHMOND.

The Pollard Shooting—Decision of Chief Justice Chase Relative to the Iron-Clad Oath—The Judge's Charge Concerning the Revenue Frauds.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

The State Railroad Matter in the Legislature—The Agricultural College Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 25.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day. [illegible]

QUINCY.

Railroad Matters—Murderous Attempts on a Lone man.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 25.

[illegible]

JOLIET.

The State Penitentiary—Choice of Official Terms by the Commissioners—Sinking an Artesian Well.

JOLIET, ILL., Nov. 25.—There are 1,120 convicts in the State Penitentiary. [illegible]

MADISON.

A Wild Cat Killed—Prisoners Sentenced—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 25.

A large wild cat was killed in the town of Middleton. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings in the Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning. [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Progress on the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railroad—Health of Governor Crapo.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.

The Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railroad is now carrying freight to Allegan. [illegible]

INDIANA.

A Troublesome Statute Pronounced Constitutional.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.

The gravel road law, passed by the last Legislature. [illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

Heavy Robbery.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

All Quiet in Wall Street Yesterday.

Gold Strengthened by Rumored Treasury Movements.

Latest Phase of the Erie Imbroglio.

A New Receiver Appointed, who Takes Possession of the Company's Property.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Wall street has been very quiet to-day. [illegible]

MONEY.

The money market closed very easy. [illegible]

GOLD

[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments continue in demand at about yesterday's quotation.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Joint Committee of the Stock Board on the Erie question met this afternoon. [illegible]

THE ROSENBERG CASE.

[illegible]

TIME FOR THE CLOSING OF THE CANALS.

[illegible]

WHISKY FRAUDS.

[illegible]

THE WORLD ON THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ERIE WAR.

[illegible]

FIRES.

Brewery Destroyed in St. Louis—Burning of a Theatre in Philadelphia.

[illegible]

PORTLAND.

Address by Edward Crane on Cheap Transportation by Waterway.

[illegible]

FLORIDA.

The Gubernatorial Imbroglio—Advisory Opinions of the Supreme Court Judges Sustain the Position of Governor Reed.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 25.—In the Supreme Court. [illegible]

CUBA.

The Insurrection Losing Ground—Prominent Insurgents Surrendering.

HAVANA, Nov. 25. [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Thanksgiving—Fair—A Senator Elect Ineligible.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 25. [illegible]

ARKANSAS.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The *Democrat* has a special from Little Rock, Ark. [illegible]

OHIO.

Delegates Appointed to attend the Cattle Disease Convention at Springfield.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Resolutions Adopted by the Fenian Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The following resolutions were passed by the Fenian Congress. [illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Municipal Elections in Dover and Portsmouth.

DOVER, Nov. 25. [illegible]

ITEMS.

An Explanation.

[illegible]

Arrival of the New Governor of Canada.

[illegible]

Gough's Silver Wedding.

[illegible]

Death of Cows from Eating Corn Smut.

[illegible]

Ships Burned at Sea.

[illegible]

Mississippi Republican State Convention.

[illegible]

Interesting Planetary Discoveries—The Continental and Winding Seas of the Planet Mars—A World Unlike Ours.

From the Boston Journal.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Vote by Congressional Districts.

[illegible]

NEBRASKA.

The Vote for President—Official.

[illegible]

Grant on Horses and Peace—An Ex-Confederate Makes a Slight Mistake.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.

[illegible]

"Good day to you," said the gentleman.

"Good day," responded the plain little smoker.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC

[illegible]

Instruction.

THE HARP.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

THE

Great Sale

OF

CHEAP GOODS

CONTINUES,

AT

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.'S,

105 & 107 Lake-st.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

10 bales Silver Gray Blankets, best made, at $4.75.

5 cases 10-4 White Blankets at $4.50, worth $6.

Fine Blankets in proportion.

5 cases good Bleached Cotton at 10 cents.

5 cases extra Bleached Cotton at 12 cents.

More of those Damask Napkins at $1.25.

20 pcs. Loom Damask at 55 cts., worth 75 cents.

25 pcs. 8-4 Bleached Table Damask, 87 1-2 cents, worth $1.25.

Counterpanes at $3, worth $5.

A LARGE LOT OF

FLANNELS,

Greatly Reduced.

Cloths & Cloakings

REDUCED.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE

Black Alpacas at 50c,

WORTH 75 CTS.

THE CHEAPEST SILKS

Ever offered in the West.

DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION,

AT SACRIFICING PRICES

50c Dress Goods for 25c.

75c Plaids now 50c.

One case Elegant Reps at $1.50, worth $2.

THE RICHEST

ASSORTMENT OF PLAIDS

in Chicago.

LACES.

Great Bargains in Round Point and Point Applique Laces.

LARGE JOB LOTS,

Assorted at Half Price.

FANCY GOODS.

New Fresh Arrivals of Fancy Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices.

1,000 Ivory-Tipped Fans, $1,

Worth $3.50.

1,000 FANS, ASSORTED,

Bought at Auction, we offer at one half their value—some very beautiful goods.

CARPETS!

CARPETS!

CARPETS!

We offer our entire Carpet stock at Cost, for thirty days, and respectfully call the attention of all buyers to our beautiful stock.

We want the money, and will give you the Goods at extremely LOW PRICES.

TO THE TRADE.

We would call the attention of all CASH buyers, who want "drives" to increase their sales, to some of our jobs.

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.,

105 & 107 Lake-st.,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Chicago Price Current.

THE CHICAGO PRICE CURRENT!

A Weekly Paper in its Eighth Year.

Published every Friday by JOHN C. W. BAILEY. [illegible]

Lake Transportation.

FOR GREEN BAY.

LAST TRIP—SEASON 1868.

THE PROPELLER

OTTAWA,

[illegible]

A. E. GOODRICH, Proprietor.

Turkey and Oyster Lunch.

AN OPEN HOUSE

ON

THANKSGIVING DAY.

J. C. [illegible], 255 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

Professional.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

[illegible]

Furs.

MINK FURS.

AN

Elegant Stock,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES!

BREWSTER,

FURRIER,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Millinery.

NEW

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS

AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

Having now on hand a select stock of the VERY LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, and having a large number of young ladies constantly employed in the manufacture, I am determined to offer my present stock at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

With the facilities I possess for manufacturing, I am prepared to give prompt attention to the making of Bridal, Party and Evening Dresses, in the most approved styles.

MRS. CARY, 90 Lake-st.

In addition to the above, I shall offer a very choice selection of White and Light-colored

KID GLOVES,

For evening wear. Also, a good assortment of Alexandre's Dark Colors, at $1.75. I shall also open, on Friday, another invoice of

TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Which I shall offer at most reasonable prices.

C. T. THISTED, 90 Lake-st.

Furs.

REMOVAL.

FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.

Have removed to their spacious, elegantly situated NEW STORE,

33 & 35 Lake-st.,

Cor. of Wabash-av., (Stock's Building,)

And have just received a large stock of STRICTLY WINTER GOODS, including

Ladies', Children's and Gents' Furs, Winter Caps, Buck Mitts, Gloves and Gauntlets, Fur Band Hoods, Buffalo Robes, Lap Rugs, Sleigh Robes, and new style Hats &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the Trade.

FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.

China, Dinner Sets, &c.

CHINA,

Crockery, Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Vases, Tea Sets,

DINNER SETS,

Toilet and Chamber Sets, and EVERYTHING in our line, in great variety, at low prices.

SMITH & REEDER, 151 Lake-st.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c.

STOVES! STOVES!

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Parties in need of Heating Stoves, &c, will find it to their INTEREST and PROFIT to select from our Stock, which for quality or variety, cannot be surpassed.

DALTON & CO., - 71 LAKE-ST.

A few Second-hand Stoves, nearly new, very cheap.

Furs.

BLACK MINK.

We have a few sets (Talmas, Collars and Muffs), the very choicest of the choice, to which we invite the especial attention of those desiring Furs of extreme elegance.

BREWSTER, Furrier,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

The elegantly situated rooms, 2d, 3d and 4th stories, of

Store Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

Inquire of FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., 33 and 35 Lake-st.

Clothing.

FURNISHING GOODS!

CHAS. H. SMITH has just opened a fine assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods

At 161 West Madison-st.,

[illegible]

Real Estate.

LOTS! LOTS!

IN SIDGELY'S ADDITION,

On Chicago-av. and Halsted-st.

[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

General Notices.

A CARD.

TO THE BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ALLAN PINKERTON.

OLD WATCHES

[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

[illegible]

To Gas Consumers.

[illegible]

To Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Chicago real estate. [illegible]

Furs.

STRYKER & BARNES

FUR

MANUFACTURERS

Good Goods and Reasonable Prices.

Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

Liquid Fuel.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Liquid Fuel Company.

THOMAS W. MILNER, President. E. L. BOTTSFORD, Secy and Treas.

Col. HENRY B. FOOTE, Gen. Sup't.

Office 136 Randolph-st., Room 1.

[illegible]

Furnish Liquid Fuel

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BURTON.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

We give especial attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins.

165 Washington-st., Chicago.

SHERMAN HALL & POPE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN

GRAIN, FLOUR,

AND

Dressed Hogs,

Make Cash Advances on Consignments, and extend all usual facilities to shippers.

Weekly special Daily Market Report to shippers of Dressed Hogs, during the season.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Office 126 Washington-st., Chicago.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE.

Steam Job Printing Office and Bindery, in St. Louis, Mo.

Capital Required from $15,000 to $20,000.

[illegible]

RARE CHANCE.

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Property.

[illegible]

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Assignee, First National Bank, Henry, Ill.

Insurance.

Reaper City Insurance Co'y,

OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

Paid Up Capital, $150,000,

Invested in United States Bonds and other First-class securities.

J. S. TICKNOR, Secretary. THO. D. ROBERTSON, President.

S. H. MOORE & CO., Agents, 49 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal,

MADE FROM SUGAR MAPLE.

[illegible]

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

Distillers of Alcohol and Domestic Spirits,

13 and 15 River-st.

Holiday Goods.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS

[illegible]

HOVEY & HEFFRON'S,

[illegible]

Health Insurance.

PROVIDE FOR SICKNESS

IN TIME OF HEALTH.

Peoria Mutual Benevolent Association.

[illegible]

Holiday Goods.

GOLD, SILVER and TINSEL

TRIMMINGS

In every variety, for THEATRICAL, MILITARY, CHURCH, REGALIA, SOCIETIES, &c. [illegible]

Goods sent C. O. D. everywhere.

[illegible]

Furniture.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

WM. W. STRONG,

262 Randolph-st.

Champaigne Wines.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE WINES,

Of the Vintage of 1865.

SCHULTZE & TAILER,

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.

[illegible]

Room & Power Wanted.

[illegible]

CONGRESS COLLAR CO.,

[illegible]

Bankruptcy.

Are You Insolvent?

[illegible]

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

[illegible]

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

[illegible]

Holiday Goods.

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

BYRN,

BOWEN

& CO.,

170 Lake-st.

THE LARGEST

AND

FINEST SELECTION

OF

FANCY

GOODS

To be found in the West.

IMPORTED BY OURSELVES

EXPRESSLY

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE!

Bronzes,

Parian Goods,

Jardinieres,

Biscuit Figures,

Vases,

Toilet Sets,

Card Receivers,

Wine Sets,

RICHLY DECORATED

CHINA

DINNER &

TEA SETS.

ALSO,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

SILVER-PLATED ARTICLES.

TEA SETS,

ICE PITCHERS,

CAKE BASKETS,

PICKLE SETS,

BERRY DISHES,

CARD RECEIVERS,

CASTORS,

SALVERS,

COMMUNION SETS, &c.,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT

EXTREMELY

Low Prices

☞ Our Stock embraces everything in our line of business. Call and see for yourselves.

BYRN, BOWEN & CO,

No. 170 Lake-st.,

OPPOSITE ROSS & GOSSAGE.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning for [illegible] and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:

The Daily Edition, per year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year	6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year	2.00
[illegible]	
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk. Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SPINNER'S LETTER.

We publish, this morning, a letter from General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, in reply to our editorial of the 18th inst., in which we argued that he had no right to require the National Banks, or any holder of greenbacks issued under the acts of February 25th and July 11th, 1862, which were made "exchangeable for United States six per cent twenty year bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years," to surrender the same in exchange for other notes bearing less favorable terms.

It is not for us to impeach General Spinner's good faith, or his fidelity as a public officer. He can have no personal interest in pursuing one policy as regards those notes more than another. Nor can we have any controversy with him as to his duty when he refuses to issue bonds to the holders of these notes. He is prohibited from doing so by the act of March 3, 1863, which act we hold that it was not competent for Congress to pass, it being an attempt by one party to a contract to alter its terms without the consent of the other party. But General Spinner is not charged with the duty of deciding whether acts of Congress are constitutional or otherwise. He must execute them as he finds them. So far we agree with him fully.

We cannot admit, however, that we have misconstrued, misinterpreted or misunderstood his circular letter of November 18th to the National Banks. He says that it was addressed only to those banks which have been designated as Government depositaries. Very good. The letter did not direct them to select from the *Government* funds in their custody the "convertible issue" notes. It said: "You will please select from the "United States legal tender notes *that you may have on hand*," &c. General Spinner now says that "it was intended that they should remit such only of these notes in their vaults as were included in the government balance." That is not what he first said. But suppose that was what he intended, how is a bank to discriminate between notes belonging to the government balance and any other notes? Do the banks receive government deposits, holding them in unbroken packages? If so, we can understand how they might intelligently execute the order. Otherwise it would be impossible for them to do so. And again, the circular letter gives the banks the option of receiving in exchange for these notes either a Sub-Treasury draft, or new notes if a different issue, the express charges both ways to be paid by the government. *Why* give them an option, and why pay express charges on the return packages of the notes belonging to the government? We made no point against General Spinner's *requesting* the banks to make the exchange. But it was not a request, as the phraseology clearly indicates. Nor was it confined to notes belonging to the government, whatever may have been the intention when the circular was sent out.

General Spinner suggests, (without committing himself to it as a legal proposition,) that inasmuch as those "convertible issue" notes are probably not now in the hands of the original holders, it may be doubted whether the present holders have any right to demand bonds for them. What did the government promise when it issued these notes? Two things: first, payment; second, convertibility into 5-20 bonds. To say that the government is discharged from the obligation of converting them into bonds because they are not in the hands of the original holders, is as absurd as to say that it is released from the obligation of paying them for the same reason. These notes were negotiable paper payable to bearer. Each original holder transferred all his rights in them to the next holder—the right to conversion as well as the right to payment. But, says General Spinner, those who accepted them after the passage of the repealing act of March 3, 1863, did so with the knowledge that the right of conversion had been withdrawn. Not if Congress had no right to withdraw it. This brings up the question whether Congress had such a right, and here we repeat what we previously said on this point, viz:

> "What does a court of law inquire when called upon to interpret and enforce a disputed contract? It seeks nothing but this: What did the parties intend at the time the contract was made? Having ascertained what they intended *at that time*, it is no longer a matter of doubt what the contract now requires. It is immaterial what either party intended or desired afterward. Mr. Spinner admits that a certain contract was made between the government and the holders of these notes on or about the 25th of February and the 11th of July, 1862. He calls it a 'legend,' but according to his own showing it was a contract. But he says that subsequently the United States repealed—that is, took back—one of the privileges named in the agreement. Did the note-holders consent to this change in the contract? There is no evidence that they did so, except that they declined to present the notes for conversion into bonds at a particular time. There was no particular time named in the contract; therefore the only time which a Court could fix for its termination would be that fixed by the general statute of limitations."

General Spinner alleges that more or less of these notes have, in the course of business, been taken back by the Treasury and reissued, and he hints that the rights of existing holders were somehow impaired or lessened by this circumstance. Does the fact that the Treasury reissued these notes release the government from paying them? If not, neither is it released from any other obligation appertaining to them. How are we to discriminate between the reissued notes and any others? Or, for that matter, how are we to discriminate between original holders and present holders?

This would be an idle discussion if it had no other significance than a mere controversy on the meaning of words. We hold that it is a most fortunate circumstance, in every point of view, that these notes were made exchangeable for United States bonds, and that they are to be so exchanged, for we have not a shadow of doubt that when any serious attempt is made to compel the Treasury officials to convert them, according to the promise engraved upon them, it will be done. In their present complexion they are suspended paper, past due obligations, representatives of government insolvency. They ought to be taken up, either by redeeming them or by funding them. They constitute about one-half of all the greenbacks in circulation. With them out of the way the remainder would advance in value, if not to par, very near it. Once retired, the government could easily resume specie payments within two years. Their place might be filled with National bank notes, thus preventing undue contraction of the currency and restoring the equilibrium of circulation contemplated by law between the East on one hand, and the West and South on the other, and removing an irritating question in national politics which Governor Seymour sought to inflame in his recent stumping tour. The issue of National bank notes to fill the vacuum created by retiring the "convertible issue" greenbacks, could do nothing to postpone or embarrass any plan which might be adopted for specie resumption, because the banks will be obliged to redeem in gold whenever the government does. Hence we say that this friendly controversy has a higher significance than mere word logic. It involves as we conceive, one of the most important questions in national finance. Holding as we do that the government is required by law to exchange its bonds for these notes, and that it is highly desirable that it should do so, we repeat our advice to all holders to insist upon their rights, and not to exchange them for other notes of an inferior character.

On the morning after the Democratic Convention finished its labors, the New York *World* said that when Seymour was nominated at Tammany Hall, "it was as if a hurricane were struggling to be let loose and sweep every cloud out of the sky." Judging by the result of the elections, it would appear that this extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon was successfully confined to the hall where it originated. It certainly did not disturb the clouds to any perceivable extent.

THE CHICAGO LOAFER.

Hon. I. N. Arnold, in his interesting address upon the occasion of the inauguration of the Historical Society's Library room, recalled a very interesting incident in the early history of Chicago relative to the loafer. In the year 1837, when Chicago was slumbering in the mud, entirely unconscious of the great destiny in store for her, the census-taker, in the pursuance of his by no means difficult task, found that, in the population of four thousand one hundred and seventy names, there was but one loafer. Among all the professors, mechanics, artisans and laborers stood, solitary and alone, the entry, "Richard Harper, loafer." Who Richard Harper was the veracious chronicles of that distant period fail to state. They are equally silent regarding the age and physical qualities of Richard Harper. They do not let us know whether early sorrows, disappointed love or poor whiskey made Richard Harper a loafer. We consult them in vain to ascertain whether Richard Harper's loafing descended to the standard of Terence Maloney in the gutter, or was invested with the dignity and beauty of Don Cæsar de Bazan's standard. We only know Richard Harper was a loafer, and the only loafer in the city slumbering in the mud.

Waiving all uncertainties in regard to Richard Harper and his loafing, and taking it for granted that he is still loafing, either in this world or the next—if the modern theological tenet be true that we carry our strongest desire with us when we leave the world—we are at least confident that Richard Harper's posterity is by no means numerous in Chicago. We doubt if a Simon Pure specimen of the genus loafer can be found here. The loafer is not necessarily a mischievous person, notwithstanding Mr. Worcester's definition. He is an idle, lounging, lazy, good-for-nothing nuisance, managing to get a living out of society without giving society anything in return. Older settled places, like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and even the country towns of New England, abound in loafers of this description. They have no occupation, either proper or improper. They fasten to a bar-room, a grocery store, a street corner, a telegraph pole or lamp-post, and there they stick with the pertinacity of a barnacle on a ship's bottom. Like the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, and it is very certain Solomon was never arrayed like one of them. They live without money, and yet manage to supply themselves with food and raiment. Although they never pay, they are the bar-room's best patrons. Sometimes these loafers take a step further down and become gamblers, pimps and ruffians, supported by disreputable women, or making money by cunning, swindling, and force out of verdant dupes fresh from the country. Chicago has her quota of this class of loafers, but no more, perhaps less, than the average of other cities. But in the number of pure street-corner loafers we doubt whether the ratio of 1 to 4,000 has been increased. There is too much life, energy and enterprise here for street-corner loafing. Henry Ward Beecher once said that every man in Chicago looked to him as if he had a steam-engine inside of him. There is no room for this class of loafer here. The restless, surging tide of humanity setting in every direction would sweep him away as ruthlessly as the waters sweep the *debris* from the shore. There is no inducement for the occupation of the loafer, neither any motive or reward. It is the poorest place in the world for loafing. Men walk faster here than in any other city; think faster, live faster, and die faster. The city is like a great race course where there is a meeting every day, at which every man enters himself for the grand prize of a fortune. Every man has his head full of schemes to be executed by his hands and legs. Every man is an Ahasuerus, with some irresistible impulse behind him spurring him on. There is no elegant ease here, no portly adiposeness, no majestic sloth begotten of turtle and venison. The moment a man moves slowly, he is pushed on by the mysterious power behind him; the moment he stops he is upset and trampled on. Perpetual motion finds its realization here. The busy, restless life which radiates from our railroads, canals, shipping, elevators, packing houses, stores, counting rooms, courts and churches, is as ceaseless in its motion as heat and light in their radiation from the sun. An atmosphere pervades the [illegible] of this life in which the loafer can no more live than a rat in an exhausted receiver. There is nothing congenial to him in its composition. The ordinary bar-room loafer, waiting for his drinks, waits in vain when every man who comes in pours down his liquor and is off in a twinkling. The street-corner loafer catches the inspiration of the rush and whirl past him, and although he may be loafer in principle he inevitably becomes peripatetic in fact, so that he is less of a nuisance to the community. There is not half so much danger in a running stream of filth as in a stagnant pool.

That which was true of Chicago in 1837 is true of Chicago in 1868. The pure *genus* of the loafer is unknown here. He can only exist in a state of stagnation. In Chicago nothing is allowed to grow stagnant, except the river. When one iron is taken out from the fire, another goes in. When civil business grows dull in the courts, criminals come to the rescue, and *vice versa*. When amusements pall, the pulpit stirs them up and they immediately become active. When one branch of business slackens, another grows lively, and, if to-morrow, all business should stop in Chicago, her merchants, rather than do nothing, would turn somersaults. Constant life, energy, activity, motion and progress, are the watchwords of Chicago. The loafer is not energetic, active, or progressive, which is the reason that he emigrates to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, New York, Boston, and other congenial spots, where he is in no danger of interruption or interference. There is no room for Richard Harper here.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

> A personal friend of General Grant says that in his first message to Congress, after becoming President, he will recommend an amendment to the Constitution providing that any person who has once held the Presidential chair shall not be eligible to the same office again.—*Washington dispatch.*

It is generally supposed that the constitution limits a President to two terms of four years each; but that is an error. A President may be re-elected a dozen times, if he lives so long and can induce a majority of the Electors to vote for him. Usage, not the constitution, has limited the Presidency to two terms in the hands of one man. And it has been a debated question ever since the constitution was framed whether the Presidency should be held more than one term. We shall be glad to find it verified that General Grant will use his great influence in behalf of the single-term principle. General Jackson strenuously urged an amendment to the constitution restricting the Presidency to one term. He proposed it in his first message, and repeated the recommendation in several subsequent messages. He favored a single term of six years, but was willing to support an amendment limiting the occupancy of the office to four years. His reasons, in brief, in favor of the single term of six years, were: 1. That the people should not be subjected to the great excitement, strain, turmoil and expense of a Presidential canvass oftener than once in six years; 2. That the successful candidate should not be placed in a position where his chief object, and that of those who held office by his appointment, would be to secure his own renomination and election; 3. A President who is a candidate for a second term, and has competitors for the nomination, becomes the head of a faction in his own party, forfeits his independence, and sacrifices much of his usefulness for good. Stephen A. Douglas held the same views.

The country has had many dismal experiences of the evils of the re-election system since Jackson's day. We remember that John Tyler was crazy to be re-elected, and betrayed his party in the vain hope of accomplishing it. Van Buren struggled desperately, twice, for a re-election. The first time he forced his renomination and was beaten by the people. The second time he failed to get a nomination and bolted, and carried off enough votes to secure the defeat of his successful rival. Fillmore plotted and intrigued for a second term, and, failing to effect it, employed the powers of his office to defeat the nominee of his party. Polk and Pierce both hoped to be re-elected, and performed a great deal of dirty faction and partisan work to that end. Buchanan fell down and worshipped slavery in order to propitiate the chivalry, that he might be continued in the Presidency four years longer; but after using him they cast the poor Old Pub. Func. aside and nominated a secessionist.

There was a strong faction in the Republican party opposed to the renomination of Lincoln, who was anxious for a continuation in office until the restoration of peace; and the mass of Republicans, deeming it unsafe to change Presidents in the midst of the war, insisted on his re-election.

How General Grant may stand with his countrymen four years hence no man can foresee. But as he did not seek the Presidency, but rather had it thrust upon him, and as by nature and principle he is averse to intrigue, clique or faction, it is quite unlikely that he will employ any of his patronage or influence of his office to procure a renomination or election, and if he continues in office a second term, it will only be in deference and obedience to the popular demand.

But it may be a hundred years before another President will be found so unselfish. Abnegation is a rare Presidential trait; and that Grant possesses it in a remarkable degree furnishes no reason for expecting that the Presidents who follow him will not plot and scheme and prostitute their office for the sake of securing a re-election, as so many have done who preceded him.

The convention which framed the constitution debated, at some length, the proposition of a single term of six years; or a term of four years with the right of re-election, and decided, by a rather close vote, as events have shown, unwisely, in favor of the latter. The experience of the past thirty years prove very conclusively that the re-election plan is a bad one in practice. Had General Jackson's advice been adopted, and the single six year term taken effect, say, at the end of his second term, in 1836, the fifth election thereafter would have taken place in November, 1860. Mr. Lincoln's term would have lasted until the 4th of March, 1867, with Hamlin for Vice President. General Grant would have been as certainly elected in November, 1866, as in November, 1868, and the country would have been spared the double infliction of Lincoln's assassination and Johnson's apostacy, with all the evils resulting therefrom.

In case Congress shall submit a single-term six-year amendment to the State Legislatures for adoption, it ought to be so worded as not to exclude General Grant from being elected under it, if the people so desire. With this saving clause there is little doubt of its ratification by the requisite three-fourths, and, indeed, by all the Legislatures. Its value can hardly be over-estimated. It would introduce a new atmosphere into the White House, and secure to the people the purest and best services of their Chief Magistrates for all time to come.

THANKSGIVING.

The American people, more than those of any other nation, have cause for repeated and heartfelt thanks to the Almighty, Lord and Governor of all things. The virtue and the patriotism of the people have been as sorely tried during the last three years as they were during the years of war, and to the ever-guiding wisdom of Heaven must they give their thanks for the safe and happy deliverance from the portentous evils which have threatened them during all that time.

The American people have to be thankful that PEACE reigns throughout the land, and that the busy notes of preparation for renewed rebellion and civil war have been hushed by the election of a wise and upright President. They have cause to be thankful that in all parts of the land there has been an abundant harvest of food, and that, in addition to a supply equal to the wants of our whole people, there is enough and to spare for less favored lands.

We have cause to be thankful that the United States have been spared the visitation of any of the epidemics which have desolated other lands, and for the general good health with which the country has been blessed. A people whose industry has been crowned with liberal remuneration may well be grateful for the bountiful dispensation. It is well that, once in a while, the overtaxed mind and body shall lay aside their occupations and give a thought to the Great Source of all our individual blessings, and to find, in the hearty greetings and innocent rejoicings of the domestic circle, fresh inspiration to give thanks for all the happiness which we enjoy.

WHO ARE TAX-PAYERS?

The Chicago *Evening Post* is publishing editorial articles in favor of dividing the Common Council of each city in this State into two bodies; giving to one of these bodies the exclusive right to originate "money bills," and requiring the possession of property to the value of $1,000 as a qualification to vote for members of this branch of the Common Council.

There is much to be said in *favor* of two branches of the city government; but it is too late in the day to adopt a property qualification for voters. The *Post* argues that those who hold no property use the city government to tax and rob those who have property. The *Post* makes two mistakes. It, in a city government, property, and not the individual, is the legitimate ruler, then the man who owns $100,000 ought to have 100 votes to the one vote of a man owning but $1,000. If property is to be a test, let us have it in its logical form. If the owner of $100,000 worth of real estate can be outvoted by two men who own no property, can he not be as effectually outvoted by two others who own only one-tenth as much property as he does? When $1,000 is made the standard of a vote, then each additional thousand dollars ought to give its owner an additional vote. In all private corporations, where property is the test of membership, the vote is always regulated by the amount of interest held by each party. The owner of fifty shares of stock has fifty times as many votes as the man who holds but one share. Upon this ground the position of the *Post* is wholly wrong. At best, property, as a qualification of a voter, is an absurdity, and the *Post's* mode of applying that qualification renders the absurdity an outrage.

But the whole reasoning of the class who hold that the non-property holders are tax-eaters, and the property-holders unfortunate victims of "the rabble who have no material interests in the community," is a rank perversion of the truth. Thus, describing a municipal government, the *Post* says:

> "It is, in a word, a partnership of property-holders for doing certain things which have usually little more relation to personal liberty than to the science of astronomy. We see neither injustice, nor bad faith, nor a desire to set up a government of the minority over the majority, in our endeavor to make that partnership effective for its original purpose, by putting the power of self-protection in the property-holders' hands."

The idea that the property-holders are exclusively the tax-payers is a fallacy long ago exploded. Ex-Mayor Sherman owns the hotel which bears his name, and upon which there are many thousand dollars of taxes collected yearly. The Sherman House yields to its owner a very handsome revenue. Out of this taxes are paid. Who pays the taxes? The bill is made out against Mr. Sherman; but he collects it from his tenants, who in turn collect it from their customers. The "property-holder" who rents a dozen dwellings includes within his charge for rent all the taxes to which that property is subjected. Are these tenants tax-eaters? Not one of them may be the owner of property to the value of $1,000, and all may be dependent upon their daily labor for the means of living; and yet on the plea that they would all vote to increase their rents by increasing the taxes they are to be deprived of the privilege of voting, and that privilege given exclusively to the owner of the property!

The owner of a dray or an express wagon, or the man who wheels coal, or lays bricks, or carries the hod, pays a proportion of his earnings, in the shape of rent, for the use of the premises he and his family occupy. He repays to his landlord, out of the earnings of his labor, all the taxes which the city collects from the premises he occupies. Is he in any sense a tax-eater? Does he not contribute his full proportion to the common fund for the protection which the city gives to his person and the property of his landlord? There is no man who pays rent for his store, his dwelling, or for the barn in which his horse is kept, who does not pay a liberal share of taxation for all the blessings conferred upon him by the city government. The moment that real estate becomes a tax to the holder over and above what he realizes from it, that moment it loses its value, and he will, if he can do no better, give it away. Has the *Post* heard of any property-holder in Chicago giving away any of his real estate? Does it know of any one who expects to have to give it away?

There has not been a dollar expended in any permanent improvement in this city which has not been refunded a hundred, and in countless instances a thousand-fold, in the increased value of the property and of the rents and proceeds thereof. The men who pay these taxes, the tenants, and the men who are in many cases unable to become property-holders because of the enormous proportion of their earnings which are swallowed up in the rents of "suffering and oppressed landlords," are entitled not only to vote for the officers who are to govern them, but to vote how the taxes taken from them shall be applied to promote the general welfare. There is not an instance in this country where the crimes of municipal government can be justly laid at the door of universal suffrage. On the contrary, all the crimes, whether in New York or in Chicago, can be directly traced to men of wealth who control the votes of the poor and ignorant.

Indiana casts just about the same aggregate vote for President that Illinois did in 1860, when the population of the State was 1,711,000.

The vote of Indiana in November compares with that in the October election as follows:

October.		November.	
Baker	171,5[illegible]	Grant	176,5[illegible]
Hendricks	170,614	Seymour	166,9[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Rep. maj	[illegible]	Grant's maj	[illegible]

Official returns have been received from every county in Georgia but one (Towns), with the following results: Seymour, 101,815; Grant, 55,4[illegible]—a Democratic majority of [illegible].

An exchange reminds those interested in bankruptcies that up to the first of January next, discharges by the Bankrupt law will be issued without regard to the amount of assets or property surrendered; that is, a debtor having no property beyond what the law exempted and allowed him to retain, might still be relieved of his debts. Upon petitions filed after that date the debts will not be discharged unless at least fifty per cent of the amount proved shall be paid, or a majority of the creditors give their consent in writing.

Political.

The most significant result of the November election in Ohio is the conclusive proof which it furnishes that the Ninth Congressional District was carried by the Democrats, in October, by fraud; and the fact that Grant received a majority in November will be duly considered by the next Congress in passing upon the claims of Judge Dickinson to a seat therein. Judge Dickinson is, moreover, under arrest and indictment for manufacturing the bogus naturalization papers by which he was elected, and the courts may leave the matter in such shape that the damaged Judge will not appear in Washington at all.

The latest returns make Grant's majority [illegible] in California.

The following is the official vote of Georgia at the Presidential election:

Grant and Colfax	57,134
Seymour and Blair	102,[illegible]
Seymour's majority	[illegible]

The vote is about [illegible] less than at the Gubernatorial and constitutional elections.

Even great men do not always know what is coming. The following brief, unpublished letter from Stephen A. Douglas, it will be seen, signalized the utter annihilation of Abolitionism. It also exulted over what proved to be the last Democratic victory in Illinois, he deeming it but the first of an unending series of Democratic victories:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 1[illegible], 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your kind letter of congratulation upon the glorious result of our recent election. Our triumph is complete, giving Abolitionism its death blow and securing a permanent Democratic ascendancy in this State. If wise and patriotic counsels now prevail, the Democracy of the Union have a glorious future. Your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS."

The betting Republicans are in luck. Seymour's majority in New York is under 10,000, and Grant's majority in Indiana is slightly below that figure. Ohio gives Grant over 40,000 majority and Illinois over 50,000. We presume that none but the most unreasonably sanguine Republicans have lost wagers on the Presidential majorities. Where the fight was at close quarters Grant ran ahead of the State ticket, and the Democrats must pay for the new hats this time. It's hard.

The entire Tennessee Congressional delegation—eight in number—is Republican, as follows: First (or Greenville) District, R. R. Butler; Second (or Knoxville) District, Horace Maynard; Third (or Chattanooga) District, W. B. Stokes; Fourth (or Shelbyville) District, Lewis Tillman; Fifth (or Nashville) District, W. F. Prosser; Sixth (or Columbia) District, S. M. Arnell; Seventh (or Trenton) District, Isaac R. Hawkins; Eighth (or Memphis) W. J. Smith. Except three districts the delegation is unchanged. In the Fourth, Tillman replaces James Mullins; in the Fifth, Prosser replaces John Trimble, and in the Eighth Smith takes the place of D. A. Nunn.

The New York *Sun* gets up the following Cabinet for General Grant:

Edwin M. Stanton, District of Columbia, State.
Robert C. Schenck, Ohio, Treasury.
Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, War.
David G. Farragut, Tennessee, Navy.
Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois, Interior.
Horace Greeley, New York, Postmaster General.
James F. Wilson, Iowa, Attorney General.

The Sacramento *Union* of the 7th instant puts the majority for Grant in California at 500. It claims that Sargent and [illegible], Republicans, are elected to Congress, while the Democrats elect Axtell in the First District.

Andrew Johnson's native village, in North Carolina, gave 160 majority for Grant.

Miscellaneous.

West Point has [illegible] cadets.

An insane asylum to accommodate 500 patients, is to be built at Danville, Pa.

A farmer, near Cleveland, Ohio, says there is a gold mine on his farm.

On Sunday week Sunday Schools are to be specially prayed for in all the Ohio churches.

A Buffalo family recently left their house in charge of a servant girl, who gave several balls, at which she shone in her mistress' dresses and jewelry.

A resident of Mt. Carmel, Va., having fixed a loaded gun at his door to shoot burglars, was the first victim, and died within two hours.

Scarlet fever is decimating the children of Owensboro, Ky.

In Randolph County, Ala., corn brings twenty-five cents per bushel.

Mrs. Annie Brown died in the Cincinnati Infirmary, last Thursday, after living 108 years.

Guy M. [illegible], formerly of Rockford, Ill., but latterly Receiver of the United States Land Office in Central City, Colorado, committed suicide last Saturday. Cause, disappointment in love, drinking and gambling.

Snow at Kearney, Wyoming, delayed Union Pacific trains five hours one day last week.

A fellow in Henderson, Ky., made numerous presents, while drunk, then advertised for their return, on becoming sober.

Columbus (Ky.) has a haunted house, in which mysterious noises are heard and horrible sights seen by the superstitious.

Snow Drift, on Sherman Mountain, Col., was recently bought for $[illegible]. The owners are working at a gold vein of six inches of solid ore, fifty-two feet below the surface.

A squad of men in masks entered the house of an old man in Mayfield, Ky., last week, and hung him up until he confessed where his money was hid. After thrice elevating him they left him without taking the cash.

A traveling dentist recently visited Brownsville, Tenn., and offered to insert sets of false teeth for $10 or $20, the money to be paid when the old ones were extracted. Several persons had their old teeth pulled, paid the money, and then the swindler left them.

A citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., sues to be divorced because his wife has made the three years of his married life unendurable by hurling chairs, bottles, stools, etc., at his devoted head, and also compelled him to sleep in the woods by locking him out of doors.

A colored preacher of St. Louis has been warned to quit the city or be killed by a fellow who appropriately signs himself "K. K. K. Killer."

The body of a new born babe was found encased in a cigar box and deposited in an open grave, in a St. Louis cemetery, on Sunday.

While the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, O., was in flames, Dr. Stewart, the Assistant Surgeon, went to the burning room of a large woman, who closed the door immediately on the Doctor's entrance, and, being possessed of superhuman power, resisted his efforts to force her away, until an attendant came to his assistance.

Booth's New York Theatre opens on Christmas Eve. Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to appear with Booth.

A. T. Stewart's new store will be the largest in the world.

The "Grecian Bend" has given way to the "wiggle," assuming which the lady is seized with a serpentine twist of her spine, and describes various convolutions as she trots over the pavement.

A [illegible] French brewer thus placarded his window in the Faubourg St. Martin, Paris: "Beer is served by female *garcons*."

The 6,000 female compositors in New York average $10 per week.

It takes nearly $3,000,000 a year to run the lumber business of Burlington, Vermont.

Philadelphia supports a dozen theatres, and with the profits of two years the directors of the Opera House have paid off $20,000 of mortgages and expended $[illegible] in improvements.

The [illegible] women on the Paris promenades are Americans.

[illegible] rages in London.

The Women's Medical College, in Boston, is educating intelligent young women.

The Cuban members of the Polytechnic College, in Philadelphia, recently displayed the Republican flag. It consists of five stripes—three blue and two white—running longitudinally, and of a bright red equilateral triangle, the base of which forms the pole end of the flag, and is as long as the flag is wide, while the apex terminates in the middle of the central blue stripe. This red field bears in its centre a large white five-pointed star.

In South Shields, England, a college is being erected in which sailors are to be fitted for the higher duties of their calling.

LONDON.

Characteristics of an American and an English Election Canvass.

The "Siamese Twins" of Lord Lytton.

A Clerical Adventurer.

Bankruptcies and Early Depravity Among High and Low.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

ELECTION SCURRILITIES.

The *Times* every week prints letters from Philadelphia, prefaced by the line, "From an American Correspondent." This gentleman, like the majority of his class in America who write for the English press, seems to be ever on the watch, picking out from the myriad newspapers of the Union stray bits of violent speech or writing; records of acts of brutality or recklessness; absurd outbursts of braggadocio, and individual declarations of scandalous sentiments, in order to instance them as manifestations of the national character, the national taste, the national manners. An "American" invariably appears to do this with more gusto and animus than an English resident. Especially do these writers enlarge upon the personalities employed in political contests. People here are wont to quote illustrations of this sort from some rude American town or State, with a shudder and a Pharisaical thank God that their country has nothing of the kind. Good heavens! If any American anxious for a *tu quoque* argument chose to look round just now during this election contest and collect cases of violation of good manners and of common decency, what a reply he might give! Our English people have abandoned aggravating colors and bands of music, and have even made bribery a criminal offence; but they have not stopped libellous and wickedly scurrilous lampoons. I have this week seen numbers of these, which a friend of mine is taking the trouble to put together; and they are worse than any I ever saw. There is a degree of talent about them; that is, the cartoons or engravings are not without wit in design and skill in execution, but the letter-press is abominable. The hostile candidate and his leading supporters are put in the pillory, and all that malice can suggest is hurled at their faces. In doggerel lines; in conundrums; in plain paragraphs, and ordinary prose, it is suggested that the candidate is starving his wife and children; is taking money to sell his friends; has been a cheat in his business or profession; is a seducer of girls, and so on. Darker things are occasionally hinted, and left. Family secrets, painful to all, are pulled out into the light, and a war from which savages would shrink is carried on without a scruple or a twinge of shame. It is a wonder men have the courage to confront so foul a storm. Of course all this is not in the London boroughs; nor would it be found in places like Manchester or Edinburgh; but there are scores of towns in which public opinion seems to sanction it. "A great license," said a provincial gentleman to me the other day, in talking over the subject, "is always allowed during election times." But these horrible things are not said one day and forgotten the next. They are like vitriol thrown on the flesh, and they disgrace the English election as much as anything America can show reflects upon American contests.

THE "SIAMESE TWINS."

The medical papers of London have revived the discussion as to the nature of the ligament between the Siamese Twins. One public man in England must wince as he sees this singular couple referred to. He will never read the words "The Siamese Twins" without being reminded of a literary escapade in the days of his youth. The present Lord Lytton, now a Tory Peer, and once a Tory Cabinet Minister, was, when plain Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, a flaming Radical. It is true he took to that side with the air of one who was seeking to be conspicuous at any cost; but he was unmistakably democratic in his published sentiments. Soon after the first visit of the Siamese Twins to England, Mr. Bulwer wrote a long satirical poem, in which he depicted the twins as entering fashionable life in London, where fine ladies courted them and fell in love with them. They were described as differing strongly in temperament, and as utterly regretting the tie which bound them together. At last they resolve to be divided, and to risk the danger. The experiment is successful, and they are wild with joy. This is a sketch of the incidents of the poem, but they are of minor importance, the writer's main purpose being to caricature the aristocracy; to represent them as weak in intellect and their privileges as founded on injustice. Many leaders of fashion were introduced under the thin disguise of initials, and not a few scandalous anecdotes are narrated in the foot notes. Bulwer, after this, was made a Baronet, and at last the Tories gave him a peerage, since which he has been their assiduous friend.

Lady Bulwer, who was once the torment of her husband's life, publishing novels every year or two—in which he was the villain, and his death described as the most desirable of events—is now, I believe, out of "harm's way." She is understood to be in a lunatic asylum. A Peeress by right, she has never enjoyed the honors of the station. Lady Bulwer was always a passionate woman; she was a hot-headed Irish girl of the middle classes, who could not brook the least contradiction or apparent neglect. Bulwer was fond of her, and dedicated one of his early novels to her in affectionate terms. When the quarrels began, the husband's mother made things worse, and, after disgraceful scenes had been enacted, a separation was agreed to. When Bulwer was a Cabinet Minister, he sought to get her confined in an asylum, but she obtained her release, posted to the county town at which he was to present himself for re-election and harangued the farmers from a wagon! Their only surviving child, Mr. Robert Lytton, now rising fast in the diplomatic world, and known as "Owen Meredith," undertook to live with his mother and keep her from mischief; but her violence became at last real insanity. Some of her books, such as "Cheveley, or the Man of Honor," are clever enough, though the hatred of her husband which they reveal is sickening. She extended this feeling to his friends, and "Mr. Ben. Araby" (Disraeli,) and Mr. Dickens figure prominently in her works. When Mr. Dickens took the world into his confidence and narrated the fact of his separation from his wife, Lady Bulwer was [illegible]. She claimed it as proving the justice of all she had said.

Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Lytton's brother, still professes Radicalism, and hopes to sit in the new House of Commons as an advanced Liberal.

THE REV. MR. BELLEW—"A WANDERER."

Three or four years ago a popular clergyman of the Church of England, one Rev. Dr. Bellew, appeared in a bankruptcy court, and his creditors, who had the task of describing his position, made no little noise by the manner they did it. It appeared that his name was not Bellew; that he had been a soldier, a strolling player, a panorama exhibitor, an army chaplain in India, and Heaven knows what besides. He passed through the court, and was as popular in the pulpit as before. Thackeray tried to sketch him in one of his novels as "Mr Honeyman." He is exceedingly good looking, even now, with fine, expressive eyes, well-formed features, and the air of a finished lady's man. He possesses in a high degree the art of elocution, and trained Mr. Fechter, the French actor, to the proper dramatic use of the English language. He obtained a divorce from his wife, who had behaved badly, and his church became crowded. No gossip about him could stay the rush of ladies to his temple. But this peculiar position is safe only as long as the preacher is a bachelor. Not that the butterflies who flock to see him want to marry him themselves, but he is more interesting in that uncertain condition, and loses half his capital when he marries. Mr. Bellew made his choice and took, as he supposed, one of the richest of his admirers; but I believe he subsequently found he had made a mistake in that respect. After his second marriage his congregation fell off, and he took to "readings" as a source of income. I heard him at a seaside place one night. There was nothing in the way of amusement in the town, and "Bellew" was welcomed as a benefactor. The pathetic passages were well rendered, but he was vulgar to the last degree in his humorous pieces. In one of them he excited disgust by looking up to the ceiling and snapping his fingers as he said something about "if it pleases thing-a-my up th re"—meaning Providence. And now this Mr. Bellew, having exhausted many sensations—not excluding, by the way, that of special correspondent for the *Morning Post*—has at last tried a new one by entering the Roman Catholic Church. When the statement that he had taken this step was first made, people smiled and said it was all a trick to advertise a forthcoming series of readings, and now they find he really has embraced the Romish faith, they smile still more, and say they wish the Pope much joy of his convert. As to the clause, people are uncharitable enough to say it is a device whereby to become a layman. In no other way can a clergyman of the English Church drop the gown and remain free for secular pursuits. As he is married, and his wife has accompanied him in the new step,—indeed she was active in urging him to it—he cannot become a priest, the idea is ludicrous in his case. But he can go upon the stage. In fact he can follow the example of the Rev. Mr. Rose and become an "Arthur Sketchly." The sphere will suit him infinitely better than the pulpit. Meanwhile the Bishop of London must be wonderfully relieved by the whole proceeding.

MORE BANKRUPTCIES AMONGST LITERARY PEOPLE.

The bankruptcy of George Sala, of Edmund Yates, the novelist, and others of similar standing, was followed lately by that of the eldest son of a celebrated novelist who has made two visits to America and returned considerably the richer by the last of the tours. The unfortunate young man tried the speculative trade of paper-making, and took large mills at an enormous rent. The whole affair was a prodigious loss and dragged down not only the young paper maker, but his father-in-law, who is near the end of a long and honorable life, in which he has carried out successfully some of the largest literary undertakings of his time. To have expected the father to satisfy the creditors would have been unreasonable. He has a large family to provide for, though he has earned, and is earning still, large sums; and, moreover, the gulf was too deep.

LIFE IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

A physician in the agricultural county of Essex forwards to a medical paper a communication in which he states that he has recently attended the confinement of a girl under eleven years of age. The mother and the infant were both well. The doctor verified the fact by an inspection of the girl's register of birth. "This is probably the youngest case on record, and it is earnestly to be hoped it may continue to be [illegible] depraved precocity which is truly lamentable in a Christian country.

A LOST LIFE.

The fate of the wretched young Marquis of Hastings is in everyone's mouth. He has had a career which scarcely finds any parallel. [illegible] is still a beauty—[illegible] the betting men are making formal bets that as a widow she will marry her cast-off lover, Mr. Chaplin, whom she so perfidiously deserted at the last moment for a [illegible]. [illegible] was an inoffensive old man, who was always weighing himself and trying to keep under twelve stone. The case of his son is the aristocratic principle run to seed. He had a place in the House of Lords and was a legislator for life. Nurtured and pampered in the belief of his superiority to all but his own class, he had no restraining principle, but rushed headlong to ruin, like "a blazing ship before the wind."

The English-American Convention.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 11th says that the convention between England and the United States for the settlement of outstanding claims was signed yesterday. Article IV. of the treaty runs thus: "The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two governments as the Alabama claims, but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as an arbitrator in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred, in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to an unanimous decision upon the same."

When we stated, a month ago, the *Daily News* of the 11th says, that Lord Stanley and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson had come to an arrangement respecting the important question of naturalization, and a few days later that an agreement had been come to for referring the claims of the citizens of the two governments to a joint commission, we were careful to point out that arrangements of this kind made by envoys of the United States required more than executive confirmation. The remark is equally applicable and more important with reference to the agreement now said to have been made, to refer to a European sovereign the essential question of the liability of the British Government for losses inflicted on citizens of the United States by the Alabama. We know of no better way of obtaining a solution of such a question than that which the Ministers of the two governments have adopted; but it must be remembered that whereas, if Mr. Johnson represented a constitutional monarchy, the sanction of his government would suffice to ratify an arrangement of this kind, as Minister of the United States his action will need to be confirmed not only by Mr. Andrew Johnson and Mr. Seward, but by the Senate at Washington. It has already been stated that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has full powers to settle all matters in dispute between the two countries; but this must be understood of such powers as the President can confer. In this view of the case, the state of opinion in the United States is possibly deserving of more attention than it has received.

The *Telegraph* says: It may seem paradoxical to say so, but it is the fact, that however the question may be settled, that we must gain. Should the King decide that we did no wrong, our conciliatory reference to his arbitration, and his opinion, must have an useful effect on American opinion, and convince our kinsmen that we were not unjust. Should he decide that we were in fault, we shall have to pay a certain sum of money, but we shall likewise close up a bitter cause of quarrel. It will be perceived that the referees in the present case will not have it within their commission to decide the important question whether a neutral is to be held answerable for the injuries inflicted by a belligerent cruiser, built, though not fitted in the neutral's port; but, whatever the decision may be on any specific point, it will most probably lead to an ulterior advantage which can hardly be overestimated. We English lie under peculiar burdens in protecting our widespread commerce from privateers or other vessels equipped by neutrals; but if any such right of privilege on the property of belligerents be allowed, we could bring to bear a singularly powerful force, and could retaliate with crushing effect. It closely imports us to know, therefore, whether the principle is to be abandoned or not, and the very issue of the present controversy may well induce other States to look into the subject. It is assuredly not to be dismissed off-hand by any one nation, however intelligent, or however powerful; but it would be a gain to the whole world if the attention of publicists could be concentrated on this problem, so as to place their final judgment on the solid basis of acknowledged law. Meanwhile, the settlement actually announced is not only important in itself, but momentous for its great example. No nation in the world can henceforth affect to consider its honor hurt by accepting arbitration when England has not hesitated to refer to a foreign power the question whether she acted rightly or wrongly on a particular occasion. We submitted to a similar arbitration in the case of Brazil; and the precedent, though trivial, was good. But we believe that no other great power has ever shown the same practical readiness to accept the verdict of a foreign prince upon its own conduct in the past, although more disputes as to boundaries have been settled by this mode. The example will not be lost. The public opinion of Europe must be impressed by the readiness of the two nations to discuss to any extent, and to submit to the decision of an umpire, rather than attempt to solve the problems by the brutal test of the sword.

The *Standard* of the 11th says: The public has received something like enthusiasm the announcement made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, on Monday night, of the happy termination of his negotiations with Lord Stanley. To think that we have virtually got rid of all the claims arising out of the war, inclusive of the Alabama grievance, and that together with these are buried that unpleasant question, which, in the hands of a hot-headed Lieutenant, might at any moment have plunged the United States into war with this country, and the difficulty which has arisen out of the incompatibility of our naturalization law with the altered circumstances of the American continent, is such a palpable and genuine relief to every thinking man on both sides of the Atlantic that enthusiasm may well be pardoned. It has seldom or never happened to two statesmen to labor so harmoniously and successfully for so good a purpose, and the respective nations which they represent may justifiably feel pride in the reflection that their representatives have effectually and honorably accomplished the one great desire of both communities—a peaceful solution of the difficulties. It is as well, therefore, perhaps, to correct one or two inaccuracies into which the *Times* has fallen, in the version which it gave yesterday of the mode of settlement to which the negotiators have agreed. It will be recollected that the main difficulty between the two governments lay not in the question of the depredations of the Alabama—those Lord Stanley was willing to submit to arbitration—but in the question raised by Mr. Seward as to the right of this country to recognize the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy. This was the stumbling-block in the way of a settlement. Now it is incorrect to state, as the *Times* does, that the Government of the United States will not press, or, in other words, has given up, this point. It has done no such thing; and we lay some stress upon the contradiction, because it is in the highest degree inexpedient that a strained and exaggerated version of the course taken by Mr. Reverdy Johnson should go over to the people of the United States. What Mr. Reverdy Johnson has withdrawn is a specific reference to arbitration of our right of recognition. What he has agreed to is a general reference of all questions at issue arising out of the war. In fact, the whole correspondence between the two governments will be laid before the arbitrator, and on that and that alone he will decide. By such a proposition the most susceptible stickler for the honor of either country must be satisfied, and neither government will have abandoned the position which it conceived to be its due. There is one other point upon which the *Times* is in error, *i. e.*, the limitation of the arbitration to an European sovereign. We believe that the choice is not so limited, and that no selection has yet been made. It would be perfectly competent, for instance, for either government to propose the Emperor of Brazil for an arbitrator, and there are obvious reasons why the United States Minister should not be content to limit the choice of arbitrators to the sovereigns of the Old World. In regard to the selection of the President of the Swiss Confederation as arbitrator in the smaller matter of the San Juan line, Lord Stanley has given a graceful proof of his desire to conciliate the national feeling of the Great Republic.

The joint commission of four members, two appointed by either side, to decide upon the respective money claims of the two nations, will, we believe, have the power to decide any difference by a majority of votes, inasmuch as it is conceived that being themselves selected for their authority, learning and eminence, the umpire to whom the decision might ultimately be referred would hardly be likely, either in point of knowledge or weight, to claim any superiority.

Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 20th, I notice in the remarks of Hon. I. N. Arnold, before the Chicago Historical Society, a slight mistake, which, probably, it would not be amiss to correct.

"An incident" is related of the meeting "of Colonel Zachary Taylor, Lieutenant Robert Anderson, Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, and *private Abraham Lincoln*, of Captain Iles' Company of Illinois Mounted Rangers" at "Dixon's Ferry, Rock River, in 1832."

Now, I have this correction to very respectfully to submit: Mr. Lincoln was not a *private* in the Black Hawk expedition. He commanded a company in that campaign. The company was raised at New Salem, two miles above Petersburg, now Menard county, Ill. In the spring of '32, Mr. Lincoln, there living at that time, was elected *Captain*, over another whose name, in my present haste, I cannot lay hands on, (but can furnish it any time.)

My impression, also, is that his was an independent company, and never mustered into the service of the United States. At all events, they returned to Salem the latter part of July of the same year, and immediately nominated him to the Legislature. He was not elected then, as we all know, and the campaign of the "Rangers" was remarkable only for its continual marching the wild unconquered parts of the Indian country," as Mr. Lincoln himself remarked afterwards. He was twenty-three years old at the time, and when chosen Captain was "tending" store for Denton Offutt, at Salem. So was [illegible], Henry McHenry, and others, who, now living in the neighborhood of "Old" Salem, went out with him as high privates.

C. R. D.

HAVANA, Mason County, Ill., Nov. 22, 1868.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

Sudden and Terrible Death of J. M. Lyon.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 25.

We are called upon to relate one of the most sad and mysterious affairs that has ever occurred in this city.

About a quarter past 10 o'clock this morning the body of J. M. Lyon, senior editor of the Milwaukee *News*, and a prominent and highly respected citizen, was found at the foot of a pair of stairs leading into a building on Main street, now owned by [illegible], but generally known as the Louis House. He was taken to the Station House, and Dr. [illegible] was called. The Doctor examined the body, and said that life had been extinct about one hour.

The body, when found, was lying with the head behind the door and the feet resting on the steps, indicating that he had fallen down the stairs head foremost. His neck was not broken, and there was no [illegible] of a bruise or other injury that could have caused his death. There are other circumstances connected with the affair of which it is not proper to speak at this time. Mr. Lyon was last seen alive at half-past 11 o'clock. About that time [illegible] in the [illegible] House, and left, saying that he was going home.

He leaves two daughters, aged about six and fourteen, to mourn the loss of an affectionate father. The lateness of the hour will not admit of our more detailing the above facts. The deceased was a man of fine ability, unimpeachable integrity and thorough and polished private character. He came to this city from the State of New York about six years since, and during his residence here had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who will be grieved beyond expression at his untimely death.

The Evening Post and the Irish.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In order that the sapient editor of the *Evening Post* may not attribute to the Catholic clergy the authorship of the articles published in your valued journal of the 20th inst., entitled "The *Evening Post* and the Irish," will you kindly state that I am no priest, but a physician, who has served five years in the United States army, as surgeon during the rebellion and after; and that were I desirous of continuing this discussion farther I could produce the statistics to show that the Catholic Church of the United States, as a sectarian body, has founded as many (if not more) schools, colleges, churches and hospitals, as any other denomination—thus showing that, though many of her present laity may be ignorant (through no fault of their own, but owing to the intolerable oppression of the English Government over their native land), where they are free to educate their children, they cheerfully contribute their hard earned dollars to build schools and colleges, that their offspring may have the opportunities for an education denied themselves.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC REFORM.

Address of G. G. Hubbard before the Board of Trade.

The European and American Systems of Telegraph.

Proposed Remedy for the Present High Rates.

Resolutions.

A special meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms in the Chamber of Commerce building yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of listening to an address by Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, in reference to the establishment of a postal telegraph system in this country.

Mr. Hubbard was introduced by Robert McChesney, the Chairman of the committee, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. HUBBARD.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: There are three systems of telegraphing now in operation in the various countries. The first is the postal telegraph system, which is in operation in all the continental States of Europe. The second is the system in operation in England where the telegraph business is done by two corporate companies acting in harmony and concert with each other; and the third, which I call the American system, which consists of various companies competing with each other. It is only by examining these three systems that we can tell which is the best, which affords the lowest rates and the best facilities to the community. The countries where the postal telegraph system has been most thoroughly [illegible] are Belgium and Switzerland. The telegraph was introduced into each of these countries at about the same period—1850. In Belgium the rates were, at first, very high, varying, with the distance the message was transmitted, from [illegible] to [illegible], according to distance, the whole distance not exceeding two hundred miles. The telegraph was very slow in coming into use. In 1855 the average number of messages transmitted in Belgium was only five thousand a month. Soon after that time they commenced gradually reducing the rates, first to one and a half francs to all parts of Belgium, then to one franc and lastly to half a franc, and the messages increased to one hundred thousand a month. The different classes of messages increased in different proportions; that is, the messages of money brokers were nearly as many [illegible] as they were in [illegible]; commercial messages increased very greatly, and the private messages, which, in [illegible] were only thirteen per cent of the whole messages, increased, in 1867, to fifty-two per cent. The result has been, that the system has paid not only for the expense of working the lines, but has also repaid to the State the entire amount invested in constructing, maintaining and extending the lines from time to time.

In Belgium the whole population is gathered within fifty miles of Brussels, the capital. Cheap penny-postage mails run out all the time, and it takes half an hour, on an average, for a message, from the time of its delivery at the telegraph office, until it reaches its destination. And telegraph managers say that the only advantage which the telegraph has over the mail is in the constant arrival and departure, whereas the mail must depend upon the coming and going of trains and the arrival and sorting out of the mails. Yet, notwithstanding that, the relative proportion of messages to letters has been continually gaining, so that now there is about one message to every fifty letters sent; whereas, in this country, it is about, probably, one to every four hundred letters. In Switzerland the rates were originally one franc for any part of Switzerland. The telegraph came into general use all over the country, and continued at that rate. The increase at first was rapid, then became lower and lower until, in the year 1866, the increase was but three per cent over the preceding year. The first of January, 1867, the rates were reduced from one franc a message to half a franc, and the very month of that reduction the number of messages increased ninety per cent, and the increase up to the first of October last was over one hundred per cent in the number of messages. In Switzerland, as in Belgium, the telegraph has been profitable, and has paid the cost of maintenance and cost of the construction of the lines. These two countries are the ones which apparently afford the least advantages for the full development of the telegraph. Yet in Switzerland, having little foreign commerce, scarcely any manufactures, the telegraph owing to those low rates has been developed to a greater extent than any other country in the world, so that now the average is about one message a year to each inhabitant.

Coming over from the continent to England, we find a different system prevailing. The telegraph was introduced into England a year or two after its introduction into this country, about the year 1846, when the first company was organized. A second company was organized in 1850, and these two companies have done nine-tenths of all the telegraph business of the country. There has never been any competition between them. The country is so divided that one company does most of the Irish business, and the other most of the English business. The rates have been gradually reduced from time to time, so that since [illegible] was first introduced there has been [illegible] more than ten reductions, besides a [illegible] to the length of the message. In all the continental countries a message is twenty words, including date, address and signature. In England it is twenty words, [illegible]. In England the business has been very profitable, large dividends having been annually paid. Between the years 1850 and 1866 there was a reduction of twenty-six per cent in the rates, and the business, in consequence of the reduction, increased one hundred and two per cent, and the profits of the companies were increased from eight per cent to twelve per cent a year. Notwithstanding these low rates, the English people were dissatisfied with the telegraph system and management, and the Chambers of Commerce, in the year 1866 or 1867, sent petitions to Parliament requesting that a postal telegraph system be introduced. Committees were appointed and meetings held, and on the 15th day of last July a bill was passed in Parliament by which the Chief of the Postal Service was authorized to take all the lines of telegraph in England, paying for them a price to be fixed by arbitrators chosen by the two parties, and to reduce the rates to one shilling for any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This act goes into operation on the 1st day of January next. Now, passing over these different systems, we find that where the rates were reduced the number of messages were increased.

Next we come to the system which is in operation in this country. In 1837 Congress passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to examine into the different systems of telegraphing, and to submit a report to Congress as to the expediency of adopting a telegraph system by the United States. He issued circulars throughout the country, and among the replies that were received in answer was one from Prof. Morse, setting forth the discoveries that he had made in electricity, and that he believed it was possible for telegraphs to be transmitted great distances by means of his invention. The great objection, he said, to all telegraphs then in use, was that they were useless the greater portion of the time. This letter and the report of the secretary of the Treasury was submitted to a committee appointed by Congress, and they reported in favor of appropriating [illegible] for the construction of a line of telegraph. Nothing, however, was done during that year, and it remained in abeyance until the year 1843, when an act of Congress was passed appropriating $30,000 for the construction of a line, under the superintendence of Prof. Morse, from Baltimore to Washington, and some twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for the maintenance of that line for one year. Under this act the first telegraph line that was ever started in the world was built by Congress. Its success, as we all know, was wonderful. At the next session of Congress a bill was introduced for extending the lines from Baltimore to New York, but that was lost, owing to its being presented at a late stage of the session. As soon as it was decided, therefore, by this non-action of Congress, that Congress would not construct lines of telegraph, Prof. Morse at once commenced the construction of lines on his own account. A capital of $15,000 was raised in New York, and the line from New York to Philadelphia was constructed and put in operation. That had great success, and lines at once sprang up all over the country. All the large cities were connected by lines, which were put up under the patents of Mr. Morse. But the people were not satisfied with this great number of lines which we then had, and competing lines were organized. There was some quarrelling between Mr. Morse and some of his associates, and competing lines were started under Mr. House's various patents, and in the year 1850 more telegraph companies were in operation than are at work to-day all over the civilized world. Rates were reduced between Boston and New York to fifteen cents a message, and between New York and Chicago to one dollar a message, against the $2.05 which you pay at present. But this competition soon came to an end. Some of the lines failed, and were sold out for their debts; others were merged into other lines, and in the years 1855 and '56 these lines were merged into two or three great companies—the American Telegraph Company occupying the eastern shore, and the Western Union most of the western field. Prices were raised. The capital of the companies was increased.

Competition commenced again about 1860 or '61, when the United States Telegraph Company was organized for the purpose of competing with the Western Union at the West and the American at the East. That company running to all the principal points, the rates were reduced, the other companies keeping up their rates and, as a natural consequence, while they made money, the United States Company lost. This company was but short-lived and the result of it all was the merging of the three companies into the Western Union Telegraph Company, with a large capital. In [illegible] the American Telegraph Company had a capital of $[illegible], with [illegible] miles of wire. In 1866 this same company had a capital of $[illegible], with [illegible] miles of wire. That is, the wires were increased one-fifth and the capital had increased from one and a half to four millions. It was then united with the Western Union Company, and for its four millions of capital it received [illegible] millions of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. These three companies, before their organization, represented about [illegible] millions of dollars of capital; the exact amount I do not know, but it was about that. That was in 1866. Two years later, the Western Union Telegraph Company possessed an investment of about fifty millions of dollars, having increased in these two years from $41,000,000 to about $50,000,000 of capital. They supposed that with this enormous capital, with their lines stretching out all over the country, that it would be futile for any new company to start into competition with them, but their hopes were short-lived. Two years have not passed when we see competitors coming upon the field. We have the Franklin Company at the East, and the Atlantic and Pacific Company from New York toward Chicago, and we have here the Great Western and the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company. These three companies have now formed a combination, and the forces on either side are marshalling for the new strife. Prices have begun again to be reduced.

The war will very likely go on until prices are reduced so that one or two of the companies will lose money, and the result will be their failure, or else a consolidation of the present competing companies with a raising of the rates again. As it has been in the past, so it must be in the future. I think it is just as idle to undertake to reduce the rates of competing telegraph companies as it was to try to reduce the rates of the express companies by the formation of the Merchants' Union Express Company. Competition invariably and necessarily results in reducing rates, then in consolidation or [illegible] receipts and dividing the profits, with an increase of rates again.

It is, therefore, idle, it seems to me, to expect relief in this direction. The rates, as I have just said, in America, have never been reduced except by competition. There is not a single instance that I am aware of, where the rates have been reduced in consequence of the increase of business or in anticipation of an increase of business.

Another defect of the system is, that the rates are not uniform. The rates in New England are lower than those in the West, and those in the West lower than those in the South. The average rate from New York, within a circle of 300 miles, is about forty-one cents for a message. The average rate from the city of Chicago, for a similar distance, is ninety-three cents, and from New Orleans $1.06. The rate from Boston to New Orleans is $2.80, while from New Orleans to Boston it is $2.75. Competition from Boston to New Orleans should reduce the rates at that end, while there is no competition at New Orleans to reduce them.

Again, too, the rates of the telegraph are not made according to the distance between the places to which the message is sent, but [illegible]

[illegible] day with better material than the lines of any other country, is somewhere from $100 to $200 a mile. [illegible]

[illegible] a day, to which they are limited. As Prof. Morse said in his letter to Congress, to which I have alluded, the great objection to the present telegraphs is that they are useless the greater part of the time. The same is true of all the telegraph wires in this country at present. They are not used more than one-fifth of the time. [illegible] The capital runs on whether in use or not. Office expenses are all the same. [illegible]

It was considerations of this kind that led me to see what reform could be effected in the telegraph business of the country, and, therefore, in conjunction and with the advice of the Postmaster General, a bill was introduced into Congress, at the last session, for incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Company and establishing a postal telegraph system with the following provisions:

First, The establishment of postal telegraph offices in connection with the Post Offices in every city and village, at railroad stations, and at such other places on the lines of the wires as the requirements of the telegraph business of the country may from time to time demand.

Second, The prepayment of all telegraph messages by stamps, and their reception at every postal telegraph office, Post office, sub-office, and street letter box.

Third, The transmission of messages by telegraph between postal telegraph offices by contract with a telegraph company.

Fourth, The immediate free delivery of every message by carriers within the limits of free delivery of letters from any Post Office, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office, and the delivery at special rates beyond such limits.

Fifth, The transmission of messages by mail to the nearest postal telegraph office, when deposited in any post office not a postal telegraph office, to be thence transmitted by telegraph, and the transmission by mail from the nearest postal telegraph office to the place of destination when such place has no postal telegraph office.

Sixth, The transmission by telegraph of postal money orders; the transmission of the original message in special cases by mail; [illegible] and the transmission of messages by cipher, and, between the largest cities, by autographic instruments.

Seventh, The forwarding the originals of all messages not transmitted by mail, to the Dead Letter Office, and the delivery of all messages received through a recording instrument, with the copy thereof, if any is made.

The Postmaster General is to receive bids from any telegraph company for the following classes of messages:

1. Messages of twenty words or figures, or less, including date, address and signature, and for each added five words or figures or less.
2. Similar messages, when directed to be transmitted between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.
3. Similar messages from any person or firm, averaging two hundred a month, when transmitted between the hours of ten a. m. and three p. m., and when transmitted at other hours of the day.
4. Local messages, to be transmitted between postal telegraph offices, where the distance does not exceed [illegible] miles.
5. Single messages of not less than five hundred words; and daily messages of not less than five hundred words, for the term of one year, when transmitted between the hours of six p. m. and seven a. m., and when transmitted between the hours of seven a. m. and six p. m.
6. Messages to be transmitted by railroad companies, relating exclusively to the business of such company.

Provided, however, That no bid shall be received in which the rate for messages of twenty words or figures, or less, exceeds twenty cents [illegible], and five cents for each added five words or figures, or less, for each and every five hundred miles or fractional part thereof.

The lowest rate for the exclusive use of one or more wires, for each and every five hundred miles or fractional part thereof, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., for a term of not less than three months.

The Postmaster is also authorized to make a contract with the company, whose offer shall be the most favorable to the public interest, for the term of ten years; to furnish room for the telegraph office in the Post Office, to reduce the rates from time to time, provided the profits of the company are not diminished below ten per cent a year by the reduction. The Postmaster General is to submit an annual report of the operations of the system to Congress.

The company must agree to transmit messages at the rates named in the bill or else the charter becomes null and void.

RESOLUTIONS.

After some informal conversation, Mr. J. C. Dore offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there is need of a reform in the telegraph business of the country, and that permanent relief from the existing high rates can be found only by a radical change of the system.

Resolved, That the plan contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Ramsey in the Senate, with the amendments thereto, by which the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a postal telegraph system, and as a part of such system to contract with any telegraph company for the transmission of messages by telegraph at rates not exceeding twenty cents for messages of twenty words for each and every five hundred miles, with five cents for postage, is in harmony with the present postal system, and appears to offer a practicable, reliable and permanent remedy for the evils of the present system. We, therefore, cordially approve of the postal telegraph system, and hope it may soon be put into practical operation, and would, therefore, recommend the favorable consideration of this measure to the Board of Directors.

The committee then adjourned.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Sermon of Rev. David Swing, of Westminster Church.

Rev. Professor David Swing, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets, on Sunday evening last preached a sermon on "Popular Amusements." The church was crowded with worshippers. The Rev. gentleman took for his text, Mathew, 12th chapter, 43d verse: "When the unclean spirit has gone out of a man he walketh through dry places seeking rest and findeth none. Then he saith I will return into my house whence I came; and when he is come he findeth it swept and garnished. Then goeth he and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself and they enter in and dwell there, and the last state of that man is worse than the *first*." The speaker then said:

THE SERMON.

Early times always personify virtues and vices. When Solomon spoke of wisdom it became a beautiful divinity hovering over the gates and speaking to the sons of men. And his religion was fair to look upon. It had dove's eyes. Lips like a thread of scarlet. Said he: Rise up my fair one and come with me, for lo! the winter is past. The rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth. It is these early times also that hand over to us a [illegible] that repents, that has hands and feet, and that becomes a warrior—a man of war—whose bow is in his hands. Vices also are personified thus. When an evil spirit goes out of a man it wanders about in quiet, lonely, wilderness places, and longs to re-enter again some tabernacle of flesh and resume its incarnate life. I would not infer from the text any revealed doctrine about the spiritual world. It may or may not contain such a doctrine. It need not be anything else than language fitted to the ideas of the times—a truth coming to us by fictitious drapery, by perishable machinery. The instruments of machinery by which the stones were lifted into the pyramid have disappeared. The stones remain in place. Thus often the machinery of language falls to decay, becomes dead or false, but the truth once lifted into position remains.

Christ said that when the outcast, unclean spirit, after wandering about for a time, returned to view the old homestead, finding it empty, rushed in again and took with him seven other spirits worse than himself.

Had this returning evil spirit found the house occupied by a new good spirit, we are left to infer that the unclean outcast would have felt compelled to return to the desert.

But he found the house swept. Such was the old machinery of language for setting a truth forth. Let us not be troubled about the spirits. Let us accept the import of the words.

The lesson seems much the same for religion that a [illegible] brought to science—"Nature abhors a vacuum." We must learn from it that the moral world abhors an empty mind and heart; [illegible] It is not worth while to sweep and garnish a house unless you intend to have it occupied at once by a better class of men, women and children.

The great business of Christianity is to deal with the contents of things. It cannot take its stand along side of criminal law and expend itself upon the overt acts of [illegible]. It must go deeper and seek to change the motives and internal shapes of life.

[illegible]

The invalid may feel a degree of gladness when a cancer is removed from his finger end, but there will come at times a painful apprehension lest a year hence the disease may reappear nearer the heart. [illegible]

What the Christian should do for his own heart, and for that of his friend, is so to fill it with noble pursuits of the true, beautiful and good, that it will have no room for the current vices or follies of mankind. The crowds that flock to low amusements by night, and that fill the gaming rooms by day and night, are not the weary, overworked people, seeking mental rest. Very few of such contribute to the crowd.

The assemblage is almost wholly made up of empty hearts—hearts without any purpose, pursuit or hope. Their souls are swept and garnished.

The honest business men are not in that multitude. The men and women who have good homes form but a small element. The thinkers, the writers, the lawyer who has a client, the physician who has a patient, is not there; the professing Christian who absolutely loves religion, the honest, industrious carpenter or blacksmith is not there. These may all be counted out. Almost the whole assembly is composed of bodies that carry empty hearts. I do not mean empty of professions, but empty of genuine good, of any name or shape. These low amusements are nature filling a vacuum.

The best way to reform a heart is to occupy it by some noble pursuit. The heart cannot carry along with it more than one powerful love at a time; but one, of some kind, it will cherish. And hence the most fundamental reform is that which excludes a low sentiment by crowding in a noble one beside and beneath it. When the exiled spirit comes back it finds its former tenement occupied, and it bids farewell forever. A new inhabitant is in the house, making it ring with a new psalmody, and putting new flowers by its gate and windows. The best philanthropist is not the man who simply expels the old occupant, but that introduces the noble new one.

The devotees of books, of philosophy, of science, of benevolence, of education, of secular schools, of Sunday schools, of any public or private good, have no difficulty about the public amusements. They know when to go, and how often. The illegitimate drama would soon perish if left to their patronage. Their hearts are full of something better.

The best eloquence, therefore, will not be that which is busy in demanding an outward sign, nor that which is busy in tearing up doubtful shapes of amusement, but that which pleads with men to fill their hearts with some positive good, so that they will not have the time nor the passion for any extremes of folly.

Could I by a finely drawn argument persuade a young man or a young woman never to attend a low drama, [illegible] it would be a ground of some self-congratulation, but I should feel infinitely more worthy if I could implant in one heart such a love of books, or science, or benevolence, or religion, that it would never again have room for anything but its new and noble affection. In the former instance I would leave the young soul simply [illegible] sooner or later, some new folly; but in the latter instance I would have helped it above the whole realm of folly, to the lofty level where temptation is done, [illegible].

Here is the field for the Christian and the philanthropist and moralist to help fill young hearts with some shape of positive good. The lower forms of impulse must be crowded out by the higher.

It is not empty intellects that [illegible] the world so much as empty hearts. Into these the unclean spirits come and fill with successful zeal. A small brain will [illegible] a noble one when joined to a well occupied spirit.

These sports of public folly follow the march of society. [illegible] These pursuits have not been checked by the direct attacks of the clergy, but by the entrance in the world of intellectual ideas crowding out the old possessions of the heart. So far as the clergy has contributed to the positive progress of truth and intellectual education, they are worthy of the world's loving remembrance. It may be a virtue to denounce evil. It is nobler to come to mankind with great positive good. Folly has reached our age changed in name and quality. But it is the same old spirit marching along, and it must be lessened in power in this country as in the former ones, not by lamentations alone, but by throwing down before the feet of our youth the pleasures and the practice of nobler pursuits. It was not denunciation that reduced the folly of England. It was Lord Bacon. In the Greek army Thersites could complain, but it was Agamemnon and Achilles that led the troops to the great days of victory.

It may be the world has need of here and there a Thersites. No doubt it has; but its victories will come by those large-minded men that point out the unmistakable good, and cast their hearts toward it with conscious language. Our benefactors are not those that can deliver philippics. They are the poets, the teachers, the preachers—the inventors—those that come with the positive in hands, those that cast out Satan by filling the heart with the angels of good.

Hence Christianity comes to the world with promise of usefulness. When properly explained, it is a vast sentiment that may help occupy well the human heart. Its great love divides into many paths. It is like the river that separated into four streams and then ran through the old paradise—thus making eight banks for groves and flowers and a group of enchanting islands. Out of it radiantly expanded, issues a deeper source of our relations to God and man, to child, to friend, to home, to country, to earth and heaven. It will join with literature, with science, with industry, in helping fill up the heart. It leaves no soul empty. It has myriads of works and rewards. It opens over life's happiest hours and the hymn says, "Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot cure."

If these remarks be true the best condition of mankind toward amusements, bad or doubtful, will come not by regular complaint, nor by [illegible], but by direct labor in behalf of the noble pursuits of the world, in all their branches of science, art and Christianity, of which those the last is the best, because it is related to the soul, and stands nearest to God.

[illegible]

LAW RECORD.

A Large Number of New Petitions in Bankruptcy.

The Use of Gasoline.

Four Thousand Dollars Received from a City Railway.

Breach of Confidence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

American Veneer Company, etc., v. Chicago Patent Wood Hanging Company. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Sure Timothy Quinlan and Thomas McNeil. This is an involuntary proceeding in bankruptcy, where opposition is filed to the debtors' discharge by McDougal, Nicholas and Abbott. The opposition is based upon the allegation of fraudulent preferences given to creditors, it also being stated that respondents have destroyed some portion of their books and accounts with a view to concealing the true state of their affairs. The debts of the bankrupts, who lately did business at [illegible], are stated at $4,967.65, and the assets at $[illegible], the accountant expressing the belief that others are secreted. On trial before a jury.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceedings were had:

Adjudication—George Horn, of Paw Paw, [illegible] County.

Ordered to Discharge—Joel E. England, of Monmouth; Frank G. Kelley, of Chicago; Charles H. [illegible], of Chicago; Andrew E. Granger, of Chicago; Andrew Adams, Jr., of Chicago.

NEW PETITIONS.

Hamilton & [illegible], tailors of Chicago, [illegible] involuntary proceedings instituted by [illegible] Brothers & Co. The creditors state that the amount of the indebtedness to them is about $[illegible], evidenced to two interest-bearing notes. It is charged that the debtors have fraudulently stopped payment and not resumed payment within fourteen days.

Noah B. Goodman, of Rockford. Indebtedness stated at $[illegible]. Assets—Five acres in Hancock, Delaware County, New York, encumbered by mortgage of $[illegible]; [illegible] shares Eagle [illegible] Company, of New York, no value; [illegible]; furniture, books and clothing of family, $[illegible].

James McTaggart, of Nora, Jo Daviess County. Indebtedness—$[illegible]. Assets, house and lot in Nora (homestead) in name of wife, $[illegible]; furniture, provisions, &c., $[illegible]; accounts, $[illegible].

Edward C. Fitch, of Freeport. Indebtedness—Secured, $[illegible] (by chattel mortgage); unsecured, $[illegible]. Assets—Furniture, animals, clothing, etc., $[illegible]; accounts, $[illegible], of which $[illegible] is worthless.

George W. Daily, of Aurora. Indebtedness stated at $[illegible]. Assets—Homestead owned by the wife of petitioner in Gale's addition to West Aurora, valued at $[illegible]; cash, $[illegible], to pay expenses of this proceeding; set of carpenters' tools, $[illegible]; furniture, $[illegible]; clothing of self, wife and six children, $[illegible]; books, $[illegible]; sleigh, $[illegible]; accounts, $[illegible].

John B. Stewart, of Chicago. Indebtedness—secured, $[illegible], by chattel mortgage on furniture in house No. [illegible] West [illegible] street; unsecured, $11,312, with two unliquidated debts and two overdrafts, the amount of which is uncertain. Assets—Furniture, $[illegible]; clothing of self, wife and children, $[illegible].

William [illegible], of Kankakee. Indebtedness stated at $[illegible]. Assets—Clothing, $[illegible].

CIRCUIT COURT.

Upon the coming in of the court a motion was made to dissolve the injunction granted in the case of Jonathan Y. Scammon against [illegible] Brothers & Co., tenants occupying the building No. [illegible] Lake street, by virtue of a lease. The injunction restrains the defendants from running a steam engine in the prosecution of their business, and from the use of gasoline in the testing of machines manufactured for the Automatic Gas [illegible] Company. These were specified as creating extraordinary fire risks, to the loss of insurance upon the building, the policies of the owner having been cancelled and the Board of Underwriters declining to write a policy upon the premises owing to the use of the gasoline in testing the machines, on the part of defendants. [illegible]

Samuel Lewis v. Henry Mackenzie. Appeal. Reinstated.

John B. Porter v. William Buckley. Appeal. Dismissed.

William F. Kellogg et al. v. J. S. Garrett and John W. Robinson. Judgment by confession for $[illegible].

The court continued the trial of the case of [illegible] v. The City.

IN CHANCERY.

Jonathan W. [illegible] v. Robert and [illegible] Meadowcraft. Bill. Referred.

Helen E. [illegible] v. Horatio N. [illegible]. Decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty. The only witness examined was the plaintiff, who is at present sojourning at her former home, at [illegible]. She testified that she married defendant during October of 1857, and lived with him until August 15th last, on which day she [illegible]. She testified that there were three children, issue of the marriage, and that her husband had very often beaten her on several occasions, threatening and endeavoring to take her life. She retakes her maiden name, which is [illegible].

NEW SUITS.

Louise Gruener v. Edward Gruener. Proceedings for divorce on the ground of habitual drunkenness and cruelty, supported by an injunction to restrain the defendant from encumbering or disposing of his estate, real and personal, as well as to prevent further ill-treatment of the complainant. The wife states that she married defendant at Milwaukee, her name then being Kroening, during August, 1857; that they came to this city three [illegible] thereafter, and have lived together until the present time, seven children having been borne to them, of which number three have died; the eldest of those latter being of the age of ten years and the youngest three. It is charged that the husband has been, for three years an habitual drunkard, as well as that he has been guilty of frequent acts of brutality. He is stated to have cruelly beaten his wife in October; to have poured hot coffee over her body on the 10th inst.; on the [illegible] inst. to have inhumanly beat and kicked her; indeed, the wife alleges that for a year past there has been scarcely a week that has passed during which she has not been beaten. The prosecution is affected by the injunction in two houses and lots [illegible] of block 36, Wolcott's addition, valued at $4,000, and the grocery store of defendant at No. [illegible] North Wells street. His monthly income is estimated at $[illegible].

Charles B. King et al. v. The sheriff, and James A. and Charles C. Smith. Replevin of the stock in trade and fixtures of the store No. 138 East Madison street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Gary tried an attachment suit of Gustav A. Busse v. Frederick Schultz. The defence was by way of abatement, to prove that there was never an intention, on the part of defendant, to leave the jurisdiction of the court, as charged. Verdict for defendant.

Caroline A. Smith v. [illegible] W. Grannis et al. Trespass for an alleged wrong entry and dispossession. On trial.

Judge Porter continued the hearing of the case of Ellen Young, administratrix of John Young, to recover from the Chicago City Railway Company for the loss of the life of John. The jury found defendants guilty, and assessed the damage at $4,000.

Thomas D. Snyder et al. v. Samuel S. and Daniel C. [illegible]. Assumpsit. On trial.

Walter N. [illegible] v. J. R. Cassiday. Assumpsit. Judgment of [illegible] set aside.

JUDGMENTS.

Frank D. Mills v. Michael Gerhart, for $[illegible].

DISMISSED.

George C. Steele et al. v. Lyman Staples. Appeal.

Edwin L. Gillett et al. v. Thomas and Joseph Barrett. Assumpsit.

John Frank v. John Dahl. Trespass.

Elbridge G. Hall et als. (Hall, Kimbark & Co.) v. Edgar F. Brown et als. Assumpsit.

James D. [illegible] v. Lawrence [illegible]. Case.

Francis McLaughlin v. James Duggan, Bishop of Chicago. Assumpsit.

IN CHANCERY.

Judge Jameson continued the hearing of the cause of [illegible] v. Walker and others, to settle partnership accounts.

Charles C. Chase v. James W. [illegible] et als. Decree of partition of northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 5, 37, 12; east half of northeast quarter of section 7, 37, 12, and half of section 8, 38, 13; northeast quarter of section 11, 38, 13; part of southeast quarter of section 26, 39, 13, and west half of southwest quarter of section 26, 39, 13.

[illegible] v. Hall v. Horace F. Waite et al. Decree of sale (partition) of lot 9, block 3, [illegible] of north fifteen acres of west half of southwest quarter of section 34, 39, 14.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] Cummins et al. v. Charles H. Davis. Attachment on an indebtedness declared at $[illegible].

First National Bank v. Susan M. [illegible], administratrix of Joseph [illegible], etc. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

[illegible] W. [illegible] v. John Philips, case. Damages laid at $[illegible].

Samuel Coffin et al. v. Samuel and Adam Lieberman. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

Chicago Coal Company v. Stephen S. Williams. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

James McGraw v. George Barrington. Petition to enforce a mechanic's lien of $[illegible] on a two-story and basement house, &c., built on [illegible].

Charles Walgrum v. George H. Sumner and George H. Miner. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

James B. Craney v. Margaret Craney, his wife. Proceeding for divorce on the ground of adultery. The complainant claims a residence of seven years in this city, and states that he married the present wife at Old Cambridge, Massachusetts, during September of 1851.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

Sudden and Terrible Death of J. B. Lyon.

The Howard Post and the Irish.

LAW RECORD.

A Large Number of New Petitions in Bankruptcy.

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Four Thousand Dollars Received from a City Railway.

Breach of Confidence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In re Timothy Quinlan and Thomas Rose. This is an involuntary proceeding in bankruptcy, where opposition is filed to the debtors' discharge by McDougall, Nicholas and Abbott. The opposition is based upon the allegation of fraudulent preferences given to creditors, it also being stated that respondents have destroyed some portion of their books and accounts with a view to concealing the true state of their affairs. The debts of the bankrupts, who lately did business at Seneca, are stated at $4,397.25, and the assets at $1,700, the accountant expressing the belief that others are secreted. On trial before a jury.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceedings were entered:

COUNTY COURT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

PENITENTIARY.

COUNTY JAIL.

NEW SUITS.

An Encounter with a Deer on Rock Island.

Wall Street Embezzlement.

Real Estate Transfers.

A Greenbacker Orators.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Port of Buffalo.

Marine News.

Foreign Markets.

The Live Stock Market.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Market.

Ocean Freights.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

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DISEASED LUNGS.

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OR,

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

First Appearances of Consumption.

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WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

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Watches.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD

$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20

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Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide).

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LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Agents Wanted.

$5.00 GREENBACK OF FULL

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FINANCIAL AGENCY.

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LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

G. A. HULL,

Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

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STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

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FREEPORT LINE.

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

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The wonderful cures effected in a few days by this remedy of persons threatened with early dissolution, has attracted the medical world to an investigation of its extraordinary virtues, and in compliance with the urgent solicitation of thousands of medical men, Dr. RADWAY has consented to publish the formula of its composition.

STRONG ASSERTION.

ITS COMPOSITION.

BEAUTY.

WOMAN.

IT INCREASES THE FLESH.

TO THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES

1868

RETRIBUTION.

Killing of "Bill" Reese, the Notorious Murderer.

He is Shot Down by a Young German Coon Hunter.

The Perpetrator of the Deed Gives Himself Up to the Sheriff.

His Statement.

A shooting affray, resulting in the instant death of one of the most desperate characters that has ever infested this part of the country, occurred near the southern line of this county at an early hour on Tuesday evening. The perpetrator of the homicide is a German boy, eighteen years of age, named Charles Sgutner, and the victim proves to be Bill Reese, the incarnation of all that was villainous in the human family. The circumstances that led to the tragedy are as follows:

Charles Sgutner, formerly from Crown Point, Indiana, where his father yet resides, arrived on the farm of Joseph Kennessey, located about eighteen miles south of Chicago, last July, and engaged himself as a farm hand. Nearly adjoining was the farm of Bill Reese, and in the course of time a feeling of enmity arose between them, which on one occasion resulted in punishment to the boy. He consequently became afraid of the pugilist, and avoided a meeting on all occasions. On Tuesday evening about dusk young Sgutner took his gun and started on a coon hunt. On his way to the woods he passed the house of Reese, who called him and called to know where he was going. Replying that he was bound for a coon hunt, Reese replied that it was a bad time, and with that advanced, and, as the boy alleges, called him a "Dutch s—t of a b—h." With that the youth levelled his gun and filled Reese's body with buckshot, from the effects of which he instantly expired.

No sooner had Sgutner fired the shot than he ran home and betook himself to bed. Yesterday morning when he discovered the effects of his act he gave himself into the hands of the authorities, and is now confined in the County Jail. The perpetrator of the crime, while he speaks both German and English with considerable perfection, yet seems but half-witted. He certainly has the appearance of one who might be easily intimidated, and no doubt supposed himself in danger when he fired the shot. When the writer visited him in his cell last evening his mind wandered so that it was with difficulty he could collect his senses to answer ordinary questions, and his eyes resembled those of a person thoroughly insane.

Before he presented himself to the authorities, intelligence of the murder had reached the city, and there being considerable mystery attached to it, much speculation arose as to the identity of the murderer and the cause of the crime.

Chicago has perhaps, never been cursed by a more thorough villain of the rough caste, or a more incorrigible bruiser than "Bill" Reese. His character has always been the worst imaginable, though he has seldom descended to petty crimes. Known among his class as a murderer and as a desperate rowdy, always ready for a fight and never vanquished until killed, he stood as a "frowning bull among the lesser cattle of the pen." About the year 1858 he came to this city from Buffalo and introduced a notorious female named "Rosie" Brooks, with whom he lived for a number of years. He finally established a house of prostitution in a locality known as the Sands, in the vicinity of the North Pier. His den soon became the rendezvous for the hardest characters which the city afforded. Here he murdered Constable Quinn, by kicking him in the abdomen, for which crime he was sentenced to a term of seven years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. After an experience of two years therein he was pardoned. He returned to Chicago and launched out as the proprietor of an infamous hole on State street, near Twenty-sixth, then almost entirely isolated from civilization. His establishment there was entitled the "Prairie Queen," and became the headquarters of thieves and cutthroats. It was eventually destroyed by fire, when Reese landlorded a dive on Cottage Grove avenue, which he kept but for a short time, removing, after relinquishing it, to Hyde Park, where he was living when he met his death.

Some four years ago he became involved in an altercation with a man named Holmes, who lived near Calumet, and is alleged to have killed him with a club. There was no testimony of a definite or reliable character adduced at the investigation fixing the affair, and consequently Reese was discharged. No doubt is entertained, however, that Holmes was murdered. Last spring, it will be remembered, Reese and Fred. Bussey, the pugilist, engaged in a savage encounter at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, in which the latter individual was badly bruised. Numberless have been his bloody experiences, and to his death he carried the record of a blood-stained desperado, scarcely equaled for his daring or his many crimes by any outlaw ever hung between the heavens and the earth.

Coroner Cleaves will go to Hyde Park to-day and hold an inquest over the body of deceased.

"SPIRITUALISM."

An Unique Entertainment in Music Hall.

Doings and Sayings of the Orphan from Maine.

There was an unique entertainment at Crosby's Music Hall on Tuesday evening. It was the uniquest, without doubt, that has ever taken place here. The "Rev." Mr. Spettigue, who stakes his immortal soul on the truth of spiritualism, and is imbued with a contempt for aspirates where usage requires them, presided. He is a very proper man for such a position. He is a man of good appearance, has a red face, and, as a public speaker, is volubie and excitable. The machinery of his voice exhibits no very intimate connection with the membranes of his perorations, yet Mr. Spettigue, although he acknowledges to been taken for a crazy man now and then, is no fool. The writer makes this assertion with considerable deliberation. Mr. Spettigue has a great many peculiar ideas upon the subject of theology. He holds contrary opinions to Brother Moody and the distinguished reverends who instruct the orthodox on Wabash and the other avenues. He believes there is no such thing as 'ell, and is prepared, to use his own language, to whip the whole orthodox world in the discussion of the vexed question, and merely found his argument upon Mathew, Mark, Luke and John.

The "Rev." Mr. Spettigue is determined to keep his notions of 'eaven and 'ell and spirits before the public. He resorts to numerous dodges to this end. He has picnics and surprise parties and seances ad infinitum, and by these and other means is sowing much seed in the community. He is emancipating the youthful mind of Chicago from old time theories, and is convincing weak females and solitary young men that what the Bible teaches is a mere conglomeration of superstition and falsehood. The "Rev" Mr. Spettigue is sincere; he believes what he preaches, and, being the Great Mogul of the Music Hall Spiritualist society, he has many admiring followers, and, by combined effort, is playing the devil with the Catholics and Methodists and all the other old fogyish sects.

Therefore, the "Rev." S. was a very proper man to introduce and chaperon so great an Eastern genius as Miss DeVere to the Chicago public. Miss DeVere, it is affirmed, converses almost entirely with the inhabitants of the spirit world, and yet Miss DeVere is large and fat, and strong, and does not look in the slightest degree spirituelle. Mr. S. told the audience, last evening, that she was a poor "horphan" from Maine; had only been in Chicago a day or so; that she could lecture upon any proposed subject without preparation, and possessed very many good ideas about diseases, and could be comfortably consulted by invalids upon the payment of a slight fee.

Several subjects for the discourse of the "horphan" were immediately proposed by grinning young gentlemen in the body of the hall. One suggested "The New Era of Woman;" another, "The Cause and Cure of Hydrophobia;" and a third, "What Plan shall the Nation Adopt to Rid Itself of Intemperance?" The latter subject was selected by vote, and the poor orphan, who has a gold watch, after a song from a Mr. Johnson, "waded in." Phrenologically speaking, her bump of language is large; correctly speaking, her knowledge of grammar is excessively slight. She rolls her eyes and she her hands very gracefully to the heaven that Mr. Spettigue does not believe in. She said she came all alone from Maine and spoke in Boston when she was twelve years old. She thinks that the spirit of her mother is with her all the time, and warns her of the dangers and difficulties besetting her path in life. She belongs to a temperance society (it is gratifying to know that the "horphan" doesn't drink), and she labors under the delusion that every woman has a "mission," and that all females should loan temperance societies, and that seventeen of them now living in Chicago, should determine to visit the drawing rooms and loathsome cellars where liquor was dispensed, and pray, argue and beseech with the victims of the bowl concerning the downwardness of their course. Pretty girls, she thought, could in this way effect much good, and save many poor souls from "the mire ditch of life." The orphan pushed out two or three very good ideas, but seemed bent upon making flowery periods, and attended more to the rhetoric than to the logic of her speaking. A little instruction in the grammar of the English language—not under the supervision of the "Rev" Mr. Spettigue—would improve "the medium from Maine," although any culture might stop the flow of her matchless oratory.

After the temperance speech, Mr. Johnson sang a song, and then a little girl named Bates sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Then Mr. S. intimated that the stout young lady (who, by the way, asserted that she had no consumption) would cure with two Masons, and show them that she knew all the signs and mysteries of Free Masonry, from the degree of Entered Apprentice to the Royal Arch. Mr. S. explained that she would talk Masonry in a trance state, and under the influence of the spirit of "her old man," who was, or, rather, had been, a person high in the order in England.

Mr. Charles Hines, a reporter, and Mr. Samuel Ashton, two Masons in good standing, were selected for the test and were conducted—Mr. H. looking somewhat nervous and timid—to the ante-chamber by "Rev." Mr. Spettigue.

They were some time in the ante-chamber, and when they came out looked very pale and feeble. They both made addresses, Mr. H. being the more eloquent. Samuel Ashton rather believed that the "horphan" was monopolized by a spirit well up in Masonry, but Mr. Hines maintained that what the young lady had told and shown him convinced him that she knew nothing about the Mystic Art.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—"Il Trovatore" was given for the first time in the repertoire of the Richings Opera troupe in this country last evening, at the Opera House; but not for the first time in English, as the programme announced. On the 14th of April, 1859, at North's Amphitheatre on Monroe street, afterwards devoted to the sports of the saw-dust arena, "Il Trovatore" was given in English by the Cooper Opera Troupe, with Annie Milner, Aynsley Cook, Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Rudolphsen and Mrs. C. T. Smith, in the leading roles. And yet, to all intents and purposes, it was given for the first time in English last evening, as the nine-years-ago performance, barring Annie Milner's Leonora, was a wretched fiasco. The audience was a large one and an enthusiastic one, drawn partly out of curiosity to see the opera done in English and partly from its intrinsic popularity. The cast was as follows: Leonora, Mrs. Bernard; Azucena, Mrs. Seguin; Manrico, Mr. Bernard; Count di Luna, Campbell; Ferrando, Peakes.

As it was not only the first time the troupe have done "Trovatore" in this city, but the first time they have done it at all, the artists were naturally very nervous, and yet in its ensemble few troupes have done it better. The leading numbers were well taken, the chorus appeared to better effect than any of the Italian, the orchestra was prompt and effective and the general mounting of the work brought out the dramatic effects as they have never been brought out here before. Mrs. Bernard's exquisite taste and long dramatic experience, and the careful attention of the stage manager, Mr. J. Peakes, rem ford, gave us such an ensemble as we have hitherto been unaccustomed to, and it told with superb effect. The choruses and leading artists were admirably costumed. The tableaux or arrangement of the fire and calcium lights not only beautifully counterfeited the moonlight effects, but threw the fine tableaux in each finale with a splendid setting. The Italian troupes have always given us a good musical ensemble; the English troupe gave us that and a mise en scene such as the Italians never dreamed of in their lives, by dint of manner of giving opera. The entire music of the opera was given, all the recitatives being sung, and there was scarcely a chorus or a concerted passage that was not given with better effect than we have usually been accustomed to. Some of the principal solos have been rendered better, but as a whole the opera must be set down as a splendid success, even considering that it was a first representation.

In the matter of detail, a few words. Mrs. Bernard, in the arduous role of Leonora, had a very accurate conception of the part, dressed it elegantly, giving it in fact a rich change for each act, and sang it with a spirit and expression which compelled warm applause in all her principal numbers. Mrs. Seguin had a very heavy part for her voice and for her dramatic ability. She also lost, in the horrible disguise of the gypsy, the magnetism of her bright, sparkling face, and yet everything that she did was marked by grace and beauty, and what she may have lacked in power and dramatic fury, she compensated for by the richness and sweetness, the correctness and precision of her singing. Campbell's score was very high for his voice and yet he went through it bravely and persistently in spite of the fact that it was very wearing on him, and gained an encore for his singing of the number "Il her smile," better known as the "Il Balen," although it was rather too much to ask him to repeat. Peakes sang superbly, particularly his leading number, the Zingara song, and in the concerted passages, especially the quartette closing the second act, his deep, strong, manly voice made a foundation for the concerto which was really superb. Mr. Bernard's Manrico is his best effort thus far, and except for occasional bad phrasing, both his personation and his singing were very effective. "Trovatore," like "Traviata," must be set down as a great success. This afternoon "The Daughter of the Regiment," and this evening, "The Doctor of Alcantara" will be given.

MCVICKER'S.—Mr. Booth appeared last evening in "Hamlet." This afternoon "The Stranger" and "Taming of the Shrew" will be given, and this evening, "Brutus."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—This morning, "The Forty Thieves" will be given; this afternoon, "The Lancashire Lass," and this evening, "Blow for Blow."

THANKSGIVING.

How the Day and Occasion will be Observed in Chicago.

Services in the Churches.

In pursuance of a proclamation issued by His Excellency, the Governor of Illinois, the good people residing within the boundaries of his jurisdiction will this day feast on the good things of this land, and turkey. Thanksgiving Day and the Fourth of July are truly American institutions, patented by virtue of the Declaration of Independence; and as the Eagle is the emblem of one, so the Gobbler is of the other, and both "Stumble the Revolution." It is customary, on occasions of this kind, for newspapers to enter into a long history of "the day we celebrate." To do this, the writer has no data, save the number of turkeys he has devoured, and since that operation can be performed without special instructions, he will say nothing farther under this head, save to suggest that the breast is the tenderest part of the bird.

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT.

The religious aspect of the day will meet with due recognition in Chicago. There will be morning services in nearly all the churches in the city, and it is expected that these occasions will be of more than usual interest. The secular world will also pay due attention to the day, and acceptable seats in the theatres will be found extremely scarce. At the Museum fasting with a matinee will begin at half past ten o'clock.

CLOSING OF BUSINESS.

Business houses will be generally closed. Also, all public and government buildings, Board of Trade, banks, &c. One notable feature of this Thanksgiving is the absence of parties. Our caterers have not a single order for this day, which argues that everybody will eat his own turkey in his own house, surrounded only by his own kith and kin.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

And here we will say to those who may enjoy their fat turkey to-day, Remember the poor. There are thousands of families in Chicago who are unable to procure even this slight luxury, and thousands of hearts might be gladdened and made to give thanks whose lips otherwise will remain closed. And don't forget the newsboys and bootblacks. They dine at No 151 Monroe street to-day and any favors there will be thankfully received. The managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, on North Franklin and Wisconsin streets, would also be glad to receive something for the stomachs of their little folks.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom house will be closed during the day. The night office, at the foot of Clark street, will be open for arrivals and clearances from 11 to 12 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

In the First Congregational Church, corner of Green and Washington streets, appropriate Thanksgiving services will be conducted by the pastor, Dr. Goodwin, at 10½ a. m.

A Union Thanksgiving service of the North, Fourth and Twenty-eighth Street Presbyterian churches, will be held in the South Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, at 10½ a. m. Rev. D. C. Marquis, of the North Church, will preach.

In the Church of the Messiah there will be preaching by the pastor, Robert Laird Collier, at 11 a. m. Subject—"Grant and his Administration."

In the Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, there will be Union Thanksgiving services, at 11 a. m. Rev. T. M. Eddy will preach the sermon.

Thanksgiving will be observed at the Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, by choral morning service and celebration of the Holy Communion, at 10½ a. m. Bishop Whitehouse will preach the sermon.

At the Grant Place M. E. Church, the pastor, Rev. E. M. Boring, will conduct services at 10½ a. m.

Also in the First Presbyterian Church, at 10½ a. m., preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arthur Mitchell. The congregation of the Second Church will unite in these services.

In the Clark Street M. E. Church there will be a Union service at 10½ a. m. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. Fowler of the Wabash Avenue Church. Subject: "The Election Returns as seen from the Pulpit."

The public are invited to attend Thanksgiving services at Grace M. E. Church, corner of Chicago avenue and North LaSalle street, at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon: "Our Country; Its Mission."

In the First Baptist Church there will be services at 11 a. m. All the Baptist churches of the North and South Divisions are requested to join. Rev. Jefferys, of the North Baptist Church, will preach the sermon.

Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in the Unity Church, corner of North Dearborn and Whitney streets, at 11 a. m.

Professor Blackburn will preach in the Fullerton Avenue Church at 11 a. m.

There will be a united service of the Second, Union Park and Fifth Baptist Churches, in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, at 10:45 a. m. Sermon by Rev. E. G. Taylor, pastor of the Union Park Church.

Dr. Hatfield will preach in the Centenary Church at 10½ a. m., on the subject of "The Present Moral and Political Condition of our Country, or the Day in which the Light is neither Clear nor Dark."

In the First Scotch Presbyterian Church Dr. Burns will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, will conduct a service in the Gaelic language at half past seven o'clock in the evening. The Rev. W. H. Van Doren will preach on Friday evening.

In the Union Park St. John's Episcopal Church, Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock. Subject: "National Stability and Prosperity."

In the Union Park Congregational Church, the pastor, Dr. C. D. Helmer, will preach at 11 a. m.

In the Chapel of the Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, Rev. D. P. Henderson will preach at 10½ a. m.

In the New Jerusalem Temple, on Adams street there will be service in the forenoon.

A Thanksgiving address will be delivered by the Rev. George C. Noonham this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Illinois Street Church, between Wells and LaSalle streets. A general attendance is desired.

The New England and Westminster Churches hold a Thanksgiving service together in the New England Church. Service at 11, by Professor Swing.

SPORTING.

The "Mysterious" French Billiardist and His "Friends."

Pigeon Shooting.

BILLIARDS.

If Rudolphe is at all sensitive to public contempt, or cares a fig for his reputation for sanity, not to say decency, he may well exclaim "Save me from my friends!" That he has had ample occasion for protection from his partisans ever since his arrival in Chicago, we have all along insisted; but the famous billiardist yesterday morning received at the hands of the Chicago Times, one of the most terrible evidences of friendship ever tendered by a prejudiced newspaper. In that journal appeared what purported to be a translation of a letter "written in French by Mons. Rudolphe, and forwarded to Carme in answer to his recent challenge." As a specimen of unprofessional rudeness, disgusting indecency, senseless tirade and exotic hyperbole, "Rudolphe's letter" is unparalleled and deserves an especial niche in the temple of disreputable journalism and contemptible literary effort. Truly the "Parisian" translator of the Times—whose acquirements in philology embrace the Italian, French, Celtic and Hibernian languages as well—outdid himself on this occasion, in furnishing a "free translation" of Rudolphe's "ultimatum;" so "free," indeed, that the supposed author had scarcely swallowed his breakfast, yesterday, when he rushed to the office of J. M. Brunswick, the stakeholder in the recent matches, and there vehemently protested that the "letter" in the Times was so far from being a "translation," published without even his knowledge, much less his sanction; and moreover assured Mr. Brunswick that he (Rudolphe) should demand a retraction and correction. The document excited intense disgust in sporting circles generally, especially among Rudolphe's friends, and the generally expressed opinion was that the "Mysterious" must have been far away in aboriginal realms to have promulgated the suicidal letter. When, however, the facts became known, the general disapprobation was transferred to its proper location, on the shoulders of the sport-writer whose ambition to immortalize his favorite overleaped itself and landed on t'other side, creating vastly more damage than intended benefit. For a journal which has constantly complained that the Carme-Rudolphe imbroglio was occupying "too much space," to manufacture correspondence out of whole cloth is refreshingly consistent. The Times will do well to "drop epistolary incubations," for facts, and not ridiculously transparent inventions, are expected of sporting organs.

CARME'S CHALLENGE

has not as yet been answered, further than that Rudolphe is unwilling to play in private. The former, in order to effectually convince the public that he has no weakness for "hippodromes," has intimated that he will play in a public hall provided no admission fee be charged. If the question of door money is all that separates the two Frenchmen, the $10,000 match may yet come off.

THE TRIGGER.

The final deposit of $500 a side, which completes the stake money in the shooting match between Captain Travis and Mr James Ward, was made last evening at the former's shooting gallery, where, also, pools were sold. Judgment varied in pool selling, each contestant having the call alternately, and but slight odds being offered on either. If either stood the favorite it was Mr. Ward, whose chances of winning are thought to be superior to those of Captain Travis, whose national celebrity has been almost exclusively based upon his achievements with the pistol and rifle. However, it is thought probable that neither will "walk off" with his opponent, both being the most celebrated shots on the continent. Much interest is felt among sportsmen, and there are many arrivals from abroad to observe and witness the great contest promises to prove. The match, which is for a stake of $1,000 a side, fifty birds each, single rises from plunge traps, occurs to-day at Dexter Park, where admirable arrangements have been made for the comfort and accommodation of those in attendance. Shooting commences at twelve o'clock sharp, and an early start for the park will be not amiss.

The Late O. B. Kinney

At a meeting of the professional Architects of this city, held at the office of G. P. Randall, Esq., to take action as regards the removal from among us of our esteemed and respected professional associate, O. B. Kinney, G. P. Randall was called to the chair, and E. Burling was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from the scenes of earth our late respected fellow-citizen and professional brother, O. B. Kinney, of this city, therefore

Resolved, That we deem it proper and justly due to his memory that we, who have known him so well, should bear public testimony to his worth as a citizen, his ability as an architect, and his kindness and urbanity toward his professional brethren and to all with whom the business and social relations of life have brought him in contact, and, though bowing in humble submission to Divine will, we cannot but mourn that he has been so suddenly removed from the scenes of his activity and usefulness; and, while we bear willing testimony to the many good qualities of his head and heart, no less than of his exemplary character as a just and honorable man, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends in this their sudden bereavement, and as a mark of respect will attend his funeral to-morrow, Friday, November 27th, at 2 o'clock p. m., from his residence, No. 420 Michigan avenue.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the morning papers.

Signed, G. P. RANDALL,
E. BURLING.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, in pursuance of a notice given by the rector, the young men connected with Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church held a meeting in the lecture room of the church, for the purpose of organizing an association having for its objects the religious, intellectual and social improvement of its members, and the enlistment of their energies in various departments of Christian work. The meeting was largely attended, and the proceedings throughout were marked with deep earnestness and perfect unanimity of feeling. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the current year: President, Rev. E. Sullivan, rector of Trinity Church; Vice Presidents, Rev. A. F. Crouch, assistant rector of Trinity Church, and George C. York; Recording Secretary, Rev. A. Bethune; Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Mitchell; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Grayton. It is not designed to confine the membership of the association to those of the Protestant Episcopal church, but is open to all who feel desirous of uniting themselves in assisting to carry out the commendable objects of the association.

JOHN TATE and John Adams were arraigned before Justice Milliken, yesterday morning, charged with a conspiracy to assault and rob Grimes, who keeps a coffin establishment on Archer avenue. Walter, a young German, was the principal witness against them. He stated that the prisoners had made an arrangement with him by which Grimes could be waylaid and robbed. He, Walter, was to call upon Grimes and order a coffin, to be paid for upon delivery; that when Grimes had reached a secluded place he should be set upon and pounded. Grimes suspected foul play and secured the services of a policeman in citizen's clothes, who arrested Tate and Adams. They were examined at the Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in bail of $500 each.

GEORGE B. KLEIN is inclined to cheap boarding houses. The other evening he went to a hash establishment in the West Division and pledged a watch for his board. After a reasonable lapse of time and nothing turning up, he requested to see the timepiece, and his landlady, suspecting nothing, produced the article. George B. grasped it as familiarly as an old acquaintance and made very good time up the street with the chronometer in his waistcoat pocket. The landlady became exasperated and called in the aid of a policeman and had Klein arrested. He was held by the Police Justice for trial on Friday next, in bail of $300.

THE FULFILMENT of a novel election wager was begun yesterday morning in Court House Square, from whence Mr A. C. Brooks started to trundle a barrel of flour upon a wheelbarrow from Chicago to Libertyville, Ill., in accordance with an agreement made by Mr. Brooks to Mr. G. Ashley, in the event of Grant's election as President of the United States.

PAT SAVAGE got up his "Irish" on Tuesday, and flogged a friend. He threatened to take his friend's life. Judge Milliken fined Pat $10, yesterday, and held him in $300 bail to keep the peace towards his neighbors. Pat will not lick anyone if he keeps from liquor.

AT THE First Presbyterian Church to-day, after the usual Thanksgiving service, the interesting ceremony of marriage will take place. Frank S. Mills, Esq., will be united to Miss Eugenia A. Merrill, the accomplished daughter of A. H. Merrill, Esq., of this city.

DR. CHARLES A. STORY, the able and popular lecturer on South America, will lecture before S. B. Goodhue Division, No. 397, Sons of Temperance, at their hall, corner of Davis and Fulton streets, Sunday evening, Nov. 29, and on the following Monday evening will lecture on the Great Magdalena Valley and its people.

IN A NOTICE of the "Traveller's Pocket Policeman," in yesterday's issue, we omitted to state that the Chicago agent for this valuable invention is to be found at Room 13, No. 158 Lasalle street.

PAT MCCARTHY followed a countryman, and Detective Ellis followed Pat McCarthy. Pat wanted to rob the countryman but Ellis frustrated his design by taking him into custody. Pat was fined $50 for vagrancy at the Police Court, yesterday.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB was organized in the Eighth Ward, on Tuesday evening, by the election of the following officers: President, L. V. Arams; Vice President, J. Wentworth; Secretary, H. C. Timme; Treasurer, George Cooper.

ANDREW SMITH was held for trial, at the Armory, yesterday, in bail of $300. He is accused of stealing a coat, vest and pair of pantaloons from a hash-house on the West side.

THE ITEM which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, stating that an infant had been left at the door of Alderman Holden, had no foundation in truth. It was one of those mistakes in names which even police vigilance cannot successfully guard against.

A FEMALE BABY, three or four months old, found on the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, on Tuesday evening, was, yesterday, sent, by order of the Police Justice, to the Home for the Friendless.

LOUIS GRIMSHAW is jealous of his wife. He whips her on general principles. Louis has no right to whip his wife, who is young and beautiful, and yesterday Justice Milliken fined him $50.

THOMAS MURPHY, suspected of being an Irishman, was fined $10 at the Police Court yesterday, for breaking out the teeth and shutting up the eyes of his wife.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS, common street walkers, were arrested on Tuesday night by the police. They were fined $25 each by Justice Milliken, yesterday.

THE REGULAR MEETING of the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society, which was set down for this morning, has been postponed until the third of December.

MARTIN OLESON, an old vagrant, was fined $5 and sent to the Bridewell for sixty days by the Police Justice yesterday.

THE STOCK AND MUTUAL INSURANCE Company of this city yesterday presented to each of their solicitors and employes a fine turkey as a Thanksgiving offering.

NO PAPER will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Meeting of Liquor Dealers.

An adjourned meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association was held at Parlor No. 1 of the Tremont House, last evening, Mr. C. Schwab in the chair.

The following resolution, not voted on at the previous meeting, was then taken up:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to proceed to Washington and represent to Commissioner Rollins the present oppressiveness of the stamp system, and to request him to modify it if possible by giving permission to dealers to buy their own stamps and affix and cancel them.

On motion, action on the resolution was postponed.

The following resolution was then taken up, but was not acted on:

Resolved, That the liquor dealers of Chicago hereby form themselves into an association for mutual protection, and to secure a change of the law in the respects above mentioned.

Mr. Mutschlechner and some other gentlemen made remarks relative to the defects of the liquor law, and the trouble experienced in getting an inspector.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

A New Stationery Establishment.

We would call attention to the large and extensive stock now opening by Porter & Jenks, No. 87 Clark street, Bryan Hall Block. In addition to an excellent assortment of blank books and staple stationery suitable for the counting house, they have the choicest styles of fine wedding and French papers and envelopes; also a superb stock of writing desks, card cases, portemonnaies, chromos and fancy stationery generally, together with a full line of artists' materials. The new firm succeed Mr. H. A. Porter, who has just returned from New York, and the stock has all been carefully selected by him and advantageously purchased. Mr. Albert Jenks, late of Aurora, is also well and favorably known in this city, and we advise our friends to visit this new establishment, as an examination of the goods will amply repay them for the trouble. There are also some fine paintings on exhibition, the work of Colonel Jenks, who has devoted some spare hours from business to the fine arts.

Jewellers' Sales.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1868.

To the Public:

It has been the practice of a certain firm of this city, for the last three years, to frequently hand to the different newspaper offices for publication the following article, and others of similar import:

"JEWELRY HOUSES.

"By returns of the United States Assessor we notice that the sales of Giles, Bro. & Co., are the largest in the West, and, with their New York and Western houses, are equal to any similar in New York. This speaks well for the rapid growth of Chicago in matters of taste and luxury, and for the established reputation of the firm."

It is not true that "by returns of the United States Assessor the sales of Giles, Bro. & Co. are the largest of any jewelry house in the West." Nor have they ever been. Did we not believe that it has been the deliberate intention of said firm to deceive the public by the continued repetition of this falsehood, we should not have paid attention to it.

N. MATSON & Co.,
No. 117 Lake street.

A New Financial Agency.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Roberts & Co., on our third page, who have established a Financial Agency at No 15 Wall street, N. Y. Mr Edward Everett Roberts, principal member of the firm, is a son of E. G. Roberts, Esq., well known throughout the United States for his success in negotiating American railway securities in Europe. The firm, we believe, have ample means, influential connections, and will, we be lieve, be found of service to those having business in their line.

Auction Sale.

By referring to the advertisements in our auction sales column, the reader will observe that Messrs. Colby & Peabody, No. 165 South Clark street, are offering a large consignment of fine furniture, carpeting and other household goods, which will be sold without reserve on Friday, the 27th instant. The new furniture is from the well-known manufactory of Rice, Kendall & Co., Boston.

"Figaro."

This delicate "bouquet" of a real imported cigar is once more among the luxuries attainable. Reynor has them at the "Central Prescription Drug Store," on Clark street. Genuine Partagas, Figaros, Cabanas, Upmann's, and Espanolas may be obtained there at prices that leave no excuse for fouling the air with the smoke of vile imitations.

Thanksgiving.

The hearts of the employes of M. D. Wells & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, No. 38 Lake street, were last evening made glad by the appearance among them of a large pile of turkeys, and each one carried away with him substantial evidence that his inward man had been thought of for the morrow.

Journalistic.

Editors, newspaper men, or any one desiring to embark in the newspaper and printing business, may secure one of the most desirable offices in the Northwest by applying at the Chicago Type Foundry, on Monroe street, near Clark.

Wilkie Collins says Crosskill dramatized the "Woman in White" without authority, and Crosskill denies that Wilkie lies.

The Marquis of Salisbury "determinedly protests against compulsory education."

A London rector gave the four leading saints of our day were, Arnold, Frederic Robertson, Captain Hedley Vicars and President Lincoln.

Earl Derby has translated another series of selections from ancient and modern poets.

Napoleon has given Ludwig Witt, a German post-road traveler, a pension of 1,500 francs yearly.

Dulce, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, sails for Havana on the 30th inst. with 1,000 men.

Miss Sarah Willets has given $20,000 to establish a college for women in Chambersburg, Pa.

August Belmont lately paid $4,000 in gold to Bouguereau's halfsize picture of two nude sleeping children.

Dr. Reed, an Episcopalian, creates a ripple in New York religious circles by proclaiming Protestantism a failure.

Victor Emanuel has had to borrow from the Rothschilds to replenish his private purse.

BOSTON.

The Municipal Election.

The Opposing Candidates for the Mayoralty.

Literary Gossip—New Books Published and Promised.

Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1868.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Both parties have made their nominations for the Mayoralty, the election to which occurs next month; but the contest is not very animated as yet. The Democrats renominated Mayor Shurtleff, who has served but one year, and has caused no serious complaint from anybody, except for an absence of positive character and an inability to make good speeches in an oratorical point of view. The Republicans have nominated Moses Kimball, who has never been Mayor, though he was once selected as a candidate for the place, who is a man of very positive character, and who can speak so as to be heard from the State House to the end of Long Wharf, when he is roused so as to give the thunders of his voice full swing. Mayor Shurtleff is an antiquarian, with more taste for the honor and dignity of the Mayoralty than for the exercise of the responsibility which it implies, borne into office on the high tide of the reaction against the prohibitory liquor law, and naturally disposed to allow the fullest freedom in the sale of intoxicating drinks in the city, whether the license law stands or is repealed. Moses Kimball is a politician, but of strong traits and passions, wilful even to dogmatism, an original Abolitionist, a prohibitionist and a teetotaller. Balancing these contrasted qualities, it seems to me probable that Mr. Shurtleff will get his election, in the face of twelve hundred Republican majority thrown in the city in November—all the more, indeed, because the municipal contest comes so close upon the lethargy following the great quadrennial struggle that it is hard to spur the Republicans up to the exertion needed for polling their full vote. Mr. Kimball has been for twenty years or so the proprietor of the Boston Museum, a very profitable piece of property, which he does not often disturb by any interference in its active management. But during his ownership, in the times when such a practice was unique among American theatres, there never was a restriction on the patronage of the theatre on grounds of color. The blackest negro could occupy the best seat if he chose to pay for it. Other places of amusement, even in Boston, catered to the aristocracy of color quite as exclusively as any theatre in Richmond or New Orleans, and either excluded colored persons altogether or restricted them to a very poor part of the house. When, during the reforming era of the war, an act was introduced in the Legislature to prohibit this distinction, Mr. Kimball appeared before a committee and spoke in his place in the House in opposition to it, on the ground that the acknowledgment on the statute-book that such a law was ever necessary in Massachusetts would be a permanent disgrace to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Kimball is somewhat eccentric, and never wears a shirt collar of any kind, making his appearance rather uncouth and not prepossessing.

LITERARY.

The two most noticeable new books of the week, after Lowell's "Under the Willows" of which I have already written you in some detail, have both been by lady writers. Precedence belongs to the volume of "Poems," in which Miss Lucy Larcom has for the first time collected in permanent form the fugitive poems which have for the last fifteen years or more been contributed by her to evanescent periodicals. The lady's name has such a savor of the Jenny Junes and Fanny Ferns that blossom up all over our literature, that probably nine people out of ten who have seen it at the head of a wandering poem have supposed it a fictitious cloak adopted to conceal the writer. But it is a real, honest, unimpeachable name, belonging to its owner by all the rights of descent and christening. Her poems are simple and unpretending lyrics and ballads, with a few expressions of devotional sentiment; but they rank close up to Whittier's as true poetry, and like his are thoroughly imbued with the spirit and odor of New England. The most famous of them all, from the extent of its newspaper circulation, is "Hannah Binding Shoes;" and those who seek to renew their acquaintance with the sad verses in the volume (published, by the way, by Fields, Osgood & Co.) will find that they have a mate—"Skipper Ben" telling the other side of the simple, tragic story, of which

> "Poor lone Hannah
> Sitting at the window binding shoes.
> Faded, wrinkled,
> Stitching, stitching in a mournful muse,"

is the heroine. It is a real, true incident of the life of the fishermen on Cape Ann.

The other book is by Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, of Andover, of late a copious contributor to the magazines, and during the war a faithful, invaluable volunteer nurse in military hospitals. The title, "The Gates Ajar," is enigmatical. The book, though in narrative form, is not a novel, but a protest against the dreary conceptions of Heaven which are forced upon the mind from the majority of pulpits. The author strikes the key-note of her book when she wonders "who originated that most exquisite of inquisitions, the condolence system;" and then she goes on to show how a sensitive, affectionate mind may be tortured and exasperated almost to madness by the well-meant endeavors of those who bring up the cheap, commonplace expressions of the duty of acquiescence, and the tawdry pictures of a stiff Heaven of singers, white-robed and waving palm branches. The most remarkable feature of it is that the book, with all its audacity and indignation, is the reverse of skeptical, but orthodox to the backbone; and that the writer admits to her ideal Heaven nobody who has not undergone the requisite "experience" on earth, and does not concern herself with the miseries of those who are shut out.

Lee & Shepard have put forth another new American novel this week—a branch of literature in which they may fairly claim pre-eminence. The story is a domestic one, like most of their books, and is called "Dr. Hillsboro's Family." The author, a new comer, I think, is Miss Sophia Dickinson Cobb.

Publishers generally keep their announcements for the future until after Christmas, however busy they may be with arrangements for the spring trade; but Fields, Osgood & Co. already announce that they have made arrangements for a uniform, permanent edition for the library of the novels of Charles Reade. They have got their various Dickens' and Waverley's out of the way, and are ready for a new venture in the same direction, which is, I suppose, a more profitable branch of publishing than the issue of new books destined only for a single season, or of standard books which appeal to a comparatively small circle of readers. Reade has begun to write since Thackeray and Dickens reached the culmination of their fame; but he has worked almost without ceasing, and his novels, long and short, must number nearly as many as belong to either of them. They have hitherto been scattered very widely among the different American publishers, who have happened to make the highest bid at the moment for the advance sheets—"Peg Woffington" and the earlier stories being issued by Ticknor, "Love Me Little" and "Hard Cash" by the Harpers, and "The Cloister and the Hearth" by Carleton—so that it was impossible for anybody to make a respectable-looking set for his book shelf. It is a daily wonder to me that no publishing firm sees how great is the need for a presentable edition of Thackeray, on the same grounds. The Harpers claim a jurisdiction—enough to justify them in crushing out any such enterprise as that of "The Diamond Thackeray;" but they play dog in the manger with their clumsy double-columned volumes, and issue nothing worthy the library. A Philadelphia firm, to be sure, is issuing, in conjunction with the English copyright-holders, a noble, princely edition, with all the original cuts, but it sells for six dollars a novel—quite out of the reach of the average American purse.

Another new announcement is that by Nichols & Noyes of "The New England Tragedies in Prose," a book suggested of course by Mr. Longfellow's last, written by a young orthodox clergyman, Rev. R. H. Allen, and seeking to put the deeds of the Puritans, in the affairs of the Quakers and the witches of Salem, in the most favorable light.

MATTERS THEATRICAL.

Mrs. Lander begins an engagement here to-morrow, playing her adaptations of Ristori's pieces, "Elizabeth" and "Marie Antoinette." So good an actress deserves good houses, in a city which has so thrown itself at the feet of a much inferior artist, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, but I seem to feel a presentiment that she will not have them. The Florences are here, and Mr. Florence has been trying to convert the public to his own theory, that he has been making a mistake in all his life in devoting himself to Irish farces, and that he was cut out for serious melodramatic acting. But either this idea is a mistake, or the Boston public has made up its mind never to recognize the existence of the Olympic (late Continental) Theatre; for Mr. Florence has been playing Ohensiser to empty houses, and has had to come off his high horse and take to "Paddy Miles' Boy" and "Inshavogue" to get anybody to come to see him. The most money just now in amusements is being made at Selwyn's, where the extravaganza, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," has made a genuine and substantial hit, and will keep the stage till after the Christmas holidays, with the aid of a frequent change of bill in the serious drama which opens the evening. It is a lively, brisk affair, with an abundance of very pretty women, charmingly dressed and singing prettily, and some young men have been noticed to take seats for a week in succession to enable them to fully appreciate its attractive qualities. Among the other absurdities of the burlesque is the manager's arrangement to receive at the theatre such of the Associated telegrams as come over the wires during the hours of performance, so that King Henry VIII. frequently pauses in his lines to read to the audience the latest reports of the gambling operations in Erie or the movements of General Grant. A company of dancers, called the Moriacchi Ballet Troupe, is at the Theatre Comique, winning less marked success than last year, because Mlle. Moriacchi herself has been sick and unable to appear during most of the engagement. The company dances a very gross and inexcusable can-can at the close of the programme, with dresses considerably in advance in the radical progress toward nudity over even the standard of last year. The Museum is still running Miss Olive Logan's "Surf," but will withdraw it after this (its fifth) week to produce a rapid succession of French comedies translated by the literary actors of the company. Mrs. Scott-Siddons has made a second appearance on the boards, playing Lady Teazle, with less marked success than before, but will make a third essay, as Juliet, before returning to New York, besides taking a little tour to the smaller cities of New England and playing leading parts with the support of actors from our stock companies. Boston has not yet had this year its first glimpse of opera bouffe, though New York has such a surfeit between Grau and Bateman, and the latter gentleman has so well supplied the wants of the Western cities. The taste for this class of entertainment is still the dominant one among theatre-goers, and when either of the rival managers does come here his success will be certain. RAVENNA.

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Further Particulars of the Experimental Trip.

We gave a brief account of the results of the Swedish Arctic expedition. The following, from the Stockholm correspondence of the London News, gives further particulars:

"The Swedish scientific expedition, under the direction of Professor Nordenskiold, after having spent some months at Spitzbergen this summer for the purpose of measuring a degree of longitude, had terminated its geodetical labors by the end of September, when five of the scientific members took the opportunity of a whaler's sailing for Norway to return in her to Bergen, carrying home with them a rich and valuable collection of the flora and fauna, as well as geological specimens of that inhospitable and almost unknown island; whilst the professor himself and two or three other gentlemen of the expedition proceeded to fulfil the other part of their mission in endeavoring to reach as high a latitude as possible before their return home. The steamboat Sofia, belonging to the Swedish Post Office Department, has been fitted out by the government, and the command given to a scientific and promising young officer, Lieutenant Von Otter, of the Swedish navy, and it was placed at the disposal of the expedition under Professor Nordenskiold. Whilst the scientific observations were being carried on at Spitzbergen, the Sofia was employed in surveying different parts of the coast hitherto imperfectly known, and, taking soundings in various places, which have been executed in a most satisfactory manner.

"About the beginning of this month the Sofia started from Amsterdam Island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, on her exploring cruise, and the news of her safe return to Kyle, on the coast of Norway, has just been received by a telegram from Professor Nordenskiold to Count von Ehrensward, the Civil Governor of Gothenburg. The substance of the communication is that after doing battle with the ice and making four different attempts to penetrate the barrier, the little steamer was overtaken by a severe storm in eighty-two degrees north latitude, in which she was dashed with such violence against the ice that she sprang a leak, and they had to pump incessantly day and night till they reached a sheltered nook on a small rocky island, where they could repair damages. They then proceeded in an easterly direction, but were also baffled in their attempts to get through the barrier of ice, and after knocking about for several days longer, were obliged to give up further endeavors, and return to the southward, anchoring safely at Tromsoe on the 20th instant. The Sofia's furthest point to the northward was ascertained to be 81 deg. 42 min. N. lat., having proceeded higher by 1 deg. 37 min. than Dr. Petermann's German expedition, and within three miles of Sir Edward Parry's furthest advance in his ice-boats over the ice. The lowest observation of the thermometer made during the cruise was minus 15 deg. Celsius (equal to plus 4 deg. Fahrenheit). The Professor adds that during the month he passed in the parallel 82 deg. N. lat. he had an opportunity of making some extraordinary observations on the temperature of the North Polar Basin, which have led to most interesting and unexpected results."

Personal.

General Prim's father was a butcher.

Henry A. Wise has nothing better to do than write his autobiography.

George Bristol, of Troy, New York, generously gave away over $70,000, and then died.

Ristori is to perform "Marie Antoinette" in a Florence theatre.

Henry Ward Beecher's brother, in Elmira, New York, received one vote toward sending him to Congress.

Mr. Stone, a paper manufacturer, of Brookville, Indiana, got in debt $100,000, and then failed.

When General Grant rose to speak at the Evarts banquet, in New York, a salute of twenty-four guns was fired from miniature cannons mounted in the room.

General O. O. Howard spoke for the freedmen in a Pittsburgh church, on Sunday.

Emerson pronounces Mrs. Scott Siddons "beautiful exceedingly."

Boston claims the oldest minister in the country, one Father Cleveland, 97 years old.

Fred G. Gedney declines a European consulship because his literary engagements pay him better.

The Duc de Montebello has given his daughter and $200,000 to M. O'Shea, a French gentleman of Irish extraction.

Certain London bankers pay Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, $110,000 to prosecute their suits against the Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

Powers is chiselling "The Last of the Tribe," an ideal representation of the vanishing races of American Indians. Larkin G. Meade is engaged on marble ornaments for Washington public buildings, and Hart is finishing "The Woman's Triumph," representing a beautiful lady taking the last arrow from Cupid's quiver, indicating that woman must be won by love not by assault.

Mrs. Scott Siddons was the recipient of an elegant silver tea set and a gold card case, from the ladies and gentlemen of the St. James, Boston, on Thursday.

Mrs. Oaks, widow of H. Steinway, of pianoforte notoriety, has succeeded in recovering possession of her three children, who, by the terms of her husband's will, were committed to the guardianship of Wm. Steinway.

Kinahan Cornwallis, late financial editor of the New York Herald, has purchased the Albion.

Mrs. Stanton has made several lecture engagements for the winter.

On dit, that the Prince Imperial has reason to expect a brother shortly.

General Cole has gained flesh during his confinement. The opposite is the general result.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bridge Notice.—The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire will receive plans and specifications, and a model, for building a bridge across the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, until the 15th day of December next. Length of said bridge about 700 feet; width between piers, in two places, 150 feet in the clear. Also a draw of 50 feet in the clear. Said bridge to be twenty feet wide. Two hundred dollars will be paid for the plan, specifications and model accepted by the County Board. For any further information address Martin Daniels, Clerk of County Board, at Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin. Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Nov. 11, 1868. By order of the County Board. MARTIN DANIELS, Clerk.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Price, 50 cents. "Upham's Asthma Cure" relieves the most violent paroxysms in five minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $2 a box. "Upham's Depilatory Powder" removes superfluous hair from any part of the body, in five minutes—without injury to the skin. Price, $1. Sold by Lord & Smith, 23 Lake street, and all druggists.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made, as it may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins; at the same time it is invaluable as a remedy for pimples, rough or chapped hands, and all cutaneous diseases where other soaps cannot be used without aggravating the malady and giving pain to the patient. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Bridges' Improved Weather Strip.—Be sure and call upon Lyman Bridges, 70 Washington street, and leave orders to have your house fitted up with his Improved Weather Strip. It will save fuel and is decidedly comfortable.

Dr. Sibbet positively affirms that he can and does cure baldness. Of this he can furnish proof so abundant that the most skeptical can no longer doubt. He can be consulted at his rooms, 60 Madison street corner State street.

Corn Cure To-day—Corn cure, 50c; two, $1; three, $1.50; four, $2.00—extracted by Dr. Kimberly, 75 South Clark street. All-Night gives relief for aching corns. Druggists have it. 50c.

MARRIED.

McCONNELL—MORRISON—In this city, Nov. 25, by Rev. John A. Gray, Mr. James McConnell and Miss Mary E. Morrison, all of Chicago.

HEIFENIDAR—CLOSSON—In Marseilles, Ill., on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Erastus DeWolf, Mr. Charles Heifenidar, of Chicago, and Miss Lavinia Closson, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

KINNEY—On account of Railroad accident detaining relatives, the funeral of O. B. Kinney is postponed until Friday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock p. m.

FULLER—In this city, Nov. 25, of diphtheria, William Gee, son of Wm. A. and Genevra S. Fuller, aged four years.

Funeral Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock a. m., from residence No. 407 Wabash av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COOK—In this city, Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles and Matilda Cook, of lung fever, aged three months.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, at No. 14 East Pearson st. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Brick Oven—We offer for sale the right of a recently patented oven for burning bricks, which is now being successfully used in other cities. It is claimed for this oven that it will enable the manufacturer to turn out the very best bricks every twenty-four hours at much less expense than the present process of burning them in a kiln, as coal of the commonest and cheapest quality can be used as fuel instead of wood as at present. All interested in the manufacture of bricks or earthenware of any description, will find it to their interest to call at our office. WM. LEITCH & CO., Agents, Room 23, Calhoun Building, 117 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 tobacco machine, put up and in running order; also, fixtures in drying room. Will sell at a bargain, if called for soon. Will rent the premises, with steam power, at a reasonable price, to the purchaser. Inquire at the office of TAFT, SCHWAMB & CREGO'S Frame Factory, 466 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A new iron smoke stack, 10 inches wide and 30 feet long, at 136 East Van Buren-st.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Second-hand pianos. Prices, $50, $125, $150, $175, $200. Apply at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Seven octave, upright or "cabinet" piano, French manufacture, at a great bargain. Apply at KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—New Piano, 7⅓ octave. Cheap for cash. Pianos tuned and repaired by A. de ANGUERA, 334 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A splendid new 7-octave Rosewood Piano, overstrung and carved legs, will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, Pianos tuned and repaired at moderate terms. Apply at 166 Randolph-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—100 new or second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons. W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Several fine dairy farms, well stocked with fine cows, within 25 miles and on railroad. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 17 Portland Block. Office hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Lessee and Manager.

Three Grand Performances

FOR

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Spectacular Drama of the

Forty Thieves.

To conclude with the

HORSE RAILROAD.

AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, last time of the

LANCASHIRE LASS,
LANCASHIRE LASS,
LANCASHIRE LASS.

EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Byron's Powerful Drama, entitled

BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, also at the GRAND MATINEE Saturday at 2½ o'clock,

BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

In active preparation, the last sensation,

AFTER DARK.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers.

RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

THANKSGIVING—TWO PERFORMANCES.

2 o'clock, MATINEE, open at 1½.

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Mrs. C. Richings Bernard, Messrs. Bernard, H. Peakes, Seguin, Arnold, Miss Mischka.

For Night—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Seguin, Castle, H. Peakes, Seguin, Arnold, J. Peakes, Miss Mischka.

Admission to Matinee, 75c, children 50c. No extra charge for seats secured in advance, but no reserved seat sold after 1 o'clock. Admission at night, $1; reserved seats, $1.50; family circle, 50 cents.

To-morrow night, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. Bernard—ROSE OF CASTILE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND NIGHT.

MATINEE—Doors open at 1, performance commences at 2 o'clock with Kotzebue's play of

THE STRANGER.

Edwin Booth as the Stranger. To conclude with Shakespeare's comedy,

KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Edwin Booth as Petruchio; Miss Mary McVicker as Katharine.

Thursday night, Edwin Booth as BRUTUS. Friday night, Richelieu. Saturday Matinee, Romeo and Juliet. Saturday night, Richard III. Monday night, Macbeth. Tuesday, Lady of Lyons.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Directress..........FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

Assisted by a troupe of first-class artists, engaged by herself in Europe, and the new and costly wardrobe, properties, &c., &c., were expressly manufactured for FANNY JANAUSCHEK at Vienna and Berlin, at an outlay of

$11,000 in Gold,

Respectfully announces

SIX GRAND PERFORMANCES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30,

MARIE STUART.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1,

CATHARINA II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Expressly written for Fanny Janauschek, and performed with the greatest success at New York, Boston, Buffalo, &c. See New York Herald and other papers.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2,

BRIDE OF MESSINA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3,

Elizabeth, Queen of England.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4,

DEBORAH.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5,

PHÆDRA.

With entirely new and correct costumes. Admission (tickets), $1; Orchestra seats, $1; Parquette, Balcony and Dress Circle, $1.50; Private Boxes, $8 and $12; Family Circle, 50 cents. Books of the Drama—English and German—Price, 25 cents. Sale of tickets commences Thursday, Nov. 26, at J. Bauer's Music Store, Crosby's Opera House.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

SACRED CONCERT,

BY THE

SECOND CHURCH CHOIR,

ASSISTED BY THE

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH CHOIR,

ALSO BY

JULIUS FUCHS,

Late Organist and Professor of Music at the Military Academy, Berlin.

Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at ROOT & CADY'S and at BLAKESLEE'S, 101 Lake-st.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Directress..........FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 30th,

MARIA STUART.

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S

MINSTRELS,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. The Fashionable Family Resort. Another New Programme. FIRST GRAND MATINEE on Thanksgiving Day, at 2½ o'clock.

POSTPONEMENT.

D. E. Shaw's New Hall

WILL NOT BE OPENED TO-MORROW EVENING.

Auction Sales.

BY COLBY & PEABODY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

A consignment, from Boston, of a splendid stock of

NEW FURNITURE,

That will compare with any make, consisting of

Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Ladies' and Gents' Desks,

In fact, everything pertaining to Household Goods. Sale without reserve. 100 Spindle-back Bedsteads; 150 yards of superior new and second-hand Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; 1 bbl Cherry Wine.

COLBY & PEABODY, Auctioneers,
New Marble Block, 165 South Clark-st.

BY COLBY & PEABODY.

SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Crockery &c.,

One set Fine Velour Window Curtains, of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, at our salesrooms, 165 South Clark-st.,

Friday, Nov. 27, at 9½ O'clock.

COLBY & PEABODY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—SATURDAY, NOV. 28, at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 43 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

The entire Furniture of a family leaving Chicago, including very fine

Parlor and Bedroom Marble-top Suites, New and Second-hand Carpets, Silver-plated Ware,

One very fine Parlor Base-burning Radiator Stove, one large Kitchen Home Comfort do. Also, several Parlor Wood and Coal Stoves. Also, a beautiful assortment of Parlor and Lava Ware.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The Most Spacious Salesrooms in the West.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSE FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, GLASS, STOVES, &c.,

Also, at 11 o'clock, New Open and Top Buggies, Fine Parlor Organ. Also, 20 chests best Teas, 4 cases Sardines.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

800 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 a. m., at our salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Woollens, Dry Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, Dec. 2 and 3, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Sunday or Monday evening, a grey and white cat, answers to a whistle, and [illegible] Thomas H. [illegible] Any person returning him to 112 South Clark-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$20 Reward—On Saturday evening, [illegible] small cameo [illegible] diamond ring. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to 121 Erie-st., or this office.

LOST—A gold watch-key. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by returning it to CHAS. E. MILLER, 57 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

LOST—$5.00 Reward—On Friday night, November 20th, on Lincoln-av., North Wells or Erie-sts., a lady's mink collar. The above reward will be paid the finder by leaving it with JOYCE & GOLDENSHAM, Stalls 5 and 6 North Market.

FOUND—A pocket-book containing a small amount of money. The owner can have it by calling at 15 South Wabash-av., Room 10, and paying for advertising.

FOUND—A Sorrel Horse with collar and harness. The owner can find same at [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A good two-story and basement house, near Union Park, and one block from street cars. Has gas, water, bath room, &c. Apply to E. T. COLBY, 23 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—On Langley-st., between Wabash and Egan-avs., a two-story and basement house, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire on the premises or at 201 State-st. J. B. CASSIDY.

TO RENT—A new cottage house on Oak-av., near Douglas University. Inquire of EDWIN HURT & SON'S Hardware Store, 64 Lake-st.

TO RENT—No. 206 North Wells-st., dwelling house, two stories, eight rooms. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 126 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—Brick dwelling No. 183 South Morgan-st. Apply next door south or in basement No. 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—No. 101 Huron-st., a first-class two-story and brick basement residence, having all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at 95 Huron-st.

TO RENT—A first-class dwelling on Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. H. CUMMINGS' Real Estate Office, Room 10, 152 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—House 718 Third-av., 9 rooms and all conveniences, at $40 per month. Inquire at 120 Third-av.

TO RENT—Dwellings—359 Fulton-st., a first-class house, with every modern convenience. Will rent low.

407 West Van Buren-st., a new brick dwelling of 12 rooms. Furnished in best style. Immediate possession can be had.

428 Cottage Grove-av., a nice cottage of 6 rooms, in desirable residence locality.

12 and 16 Cottage-place—Cottages of 6 rooms each, in Cottage Grove and near the city.

T. B. FITCH & CO., 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house, complete, 10 rooms, near Harmon-court, from December 1st to May next. Rent $100 per month. Would take part rent in board. Address S A G, 298 State-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of a house handsomely furnished, in a good location, suitable for a ladies' boarding house. Address JOHN H. CLARK, P. O. Box 1432.

TO RENT—Lower part of a very desirable house in a pleasant location, West Side. Rent very low, $25, if taken at once. Seven rooms, hot and cold water, and range in kitchen. Apply at 48 LaSalle st., Room 3, V. H. THAYER, or 230 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—932 Michigan-av.—Furnished house to rent for one year or more, from January 1, 1869. For terms apply to 280 and 270 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished cottage, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., piano, bath room and all modern conveniences. Furniture new and elegant. Terms moderate. Inquire at 21 Reynolds' Block. E. R. SHERMAN.

TO RENT—House, No. 16 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Apply at New Church Bookstore, 21 LaSalle-st., Marine Bank Building.

TO RENT—No. 587 West Lake-st., 6 dwelling rooms, with gas, water, enclosed coal shed, all in nice order. Also, in same block, three new stores, to a good party, at reasonable rent. Inquire of L. H. ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Furnished house, 494 Michigan-av. Rent, $80 per month. Would take pay in board.

TO RENT—A dwelling of four rooms, half a mile from the Court House. Apply on the premises, 283 Huron-st.

TO RENT—House 136 Fourth-av. Has bath room, water closet, hot and cold water, gas and barn. Inquire of SAMPSON & DREW, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two new cottages on Jackson-st., west of Hoyne, containing 7 rooms, closets, pantry, presses, etc. Rent low to good tenants. Apply at 150 South Clark-st. MRS. D. PRATT.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—In Hamilton Block, southeast corner of North Clark and Water-sts., nice rooms, handsomely furnished and well taken care of, with every convenience, and near to business. Apply to Janitor, Room 28.

TO RENT—Two sleeping rooms, 92 Randolph-st., cor. of Dearborn, third floor. Apply to Dr. JAMES, second floor.

TO RENT—70 Thirteenth-st., east of State, front and back parlor, with bed-room; one suite rooms. Also, rooms for gentlemen and wives, or ladies; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, without board, at 319 Wabash-av., in a private family.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front parlor and bed-room, with gas, etc., for two or three gentlemen, at 238 State-st.

TO RENT—Three nicely-furnished rooms. Also one large front parlor on the first floor, with marble mantel and front verandah. Apply at 311 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—Without board, 2 pleasant front rooms, furnished, centrally located, and suitable for gentlemen. Apply at 282½ State-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also, a single room. At 48 Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Furnished room. Also, large unfurnished room, with smaller one partitioned, in P. O. Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 24.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, sitting room and bed room, in a small private family. Rent, $25 per month, with fire and light, with or without board. At 183 West Monroe-st., one door west of Halsted.

TO RENT—One large front room, nicely furnished. Also, small ones. Rent reasonable. Location desirable, at 112 South State-st.

TO RENT—Two fine furnished rooms, the one as parlor and the other as bed room, for single gentlemen. Apply at AUG. SCHWARZ, 168 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—Suite of rooms on second floor, and table for a small family. Apply at 480 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Second floor of No. 182 East Madison-st., four rooms.

TO RENT—First-class furnished rooms, cheap, in new building, 44 Madison-st., corner of State. Apply at Room 71.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The building now in process of erection on the northeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts, being four stories in height, extensive basement and sub-cellar and having a frontage of 150 feet on Madison-st. directly opposite the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne depot, and 80 feet on Canal-st. The building is very suitable for a private hotel, and will be divided and finished in the upper stories as desired by the tenants. Plans of the building can be seen at the office of A. BAUER & CO., Architects, Commercial Building. Rooms and full information can be obtained of the proprietor, ALEX. WARD, northeast corner of Van Buren and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—One large front office, second story, with large fire-proof vault, with double doors and combination lock; $50 per month. Also, on same floor, a suite of two rooms, $75 per month. Also, on third floor, a suite of two rooms, $60 per month, and two back offices for $5 per month. These offices have been newly painted and papered with best quality of gold paper, and will be leased at the above low prices only to good tenants. Apply at 133 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Stores—We have the following stores, with dwelling rooms attached to each, for rent, which we will rent very low to any good tenant desirous of establishing business in either locality:

193 West Lake-st., with barn, hay-scales, etc.

303 South Clark-st., with store and gas fixtures. Rooms newly papered.

1562 State-st., with fixtures and barn.

416 Cottage Grove-av., with good basement, barn, etc.

No. 130 Cottage Grove-av., one of the best stands in the most rapidly improving part of the city.

T. B. FITCH & CO., 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A large desirable store on State-st., near Randolph. SAMPSON & DREW, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Building on southeast corner State and Washington-st., till two years from March, 1869, or will sell lease. SAMPSON & DREW, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Three new stores, Nos. 633, 637 and 639 West Madison-st. Will be rented cheap to first-class tenants. Apply to A. BLAKE, Real Estate Broker, 152 East Madison-st., Room 11 Staats Zeitung Building.

TO RENT—The restaurant privileges of the CAFE IMPERIAL, 57 South Clark-st., with use of stove, dishes, tables and gas. Will be rented low to a first-class man who understands serving dishes to order. Apply in person.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Stock of hardware, with or without lease of a store, in the best location in the city. Store needed if required. City real estate taken in exchange. For particulars address, with full name, P. O. Drawer 6200.

FOR SALE—Rare Business Chance—A first-class book store, in Milwaukee, Wis. Location good, stock in good order, rent moderate. Reasons for selling are, another business on my hands. For further particulars, address H. J., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Cigar and tobacco store, with stock to suit purchaser, as the owner is going East, and must be sold. Housekeeping rooms in store, if desired. 466 State-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, very centrally located, now doing a good business, rent low, very nicely fitted up, and having good stock, for only $900. LAMB & CO., 108 Randolph-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—An established gents' furnishing and notion business, on North Clark-st. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner must be in Philadelphia by the 1st of January. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A restaurant and fixtures, doing a good business and in a first-rate location. For further information, apply at Room 19 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A splendid dry goods store, 22 miles out, in a thriving city of [illegible] population. Will rent for a term of years, or sell. Best location in the city, in a first class brick block. Reason for closing, desire to retire from business. Inquire of J. V. FARWELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a well-established business. Profits $40 per day. Location first-rate. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. DENING, FOSTER & BATES, Agents, Room 11 No. 20 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain, for Cash—A first-class news and confectionery store, in a good location, in this city. Good reasons for selling. For information, etc., inquire at Room 7 No. 108 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A profitable, light manufacturing business. Little capital required. Cash $250. Apply at 197 East Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house, 36x36, with four rooms up stairs, the lower part a paint shop, with a good run of business in house, sign and carriage painting. HENRY W. CROFT, Decorah, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house, at auction, on Friday, Nov 27, at 2 p. m., to highest bidder, for cash, at 97 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—One pigeon-hole table, one bagatelle table, and other bar-room fixtures. 181 Randolph-st. D. WOOD.

FOR SALE—A splendid chance for a man with small capital to buy a one-half interest in the real estate business, long established and doing a good trade. Inquire at 150 South Clark-st., Real Estate Office.

FOR SALE—The best paying family grocery store in the city. Small capital required. Good reasons for selling. Apply to D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 14 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—A first-class ice cream saloon on Milwaukee-av. at a sacrifice, and a stationery and book store in Milwaukee, Wis. Must be sold. Apply at Room 1, 20 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and restaurant near the C. B. & Q. R. R. depot, doing a good business. Reason for selling, the present owner wants to leave the city. Inquire at 223 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, very centrally located, now doing a good paying business; rent low, very nicely fitted up and having a good stock, for only $800. LAMB & CO., 108 Randolph-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—Saloon and billiard tables, bowling alley and shooting gallery, all in good order, $1,000. Will take real estate. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 108 Randolph-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—Grocery store on West Side; good location and doing good business; will give a bargain. Apply at once to LAMB & CO., Brokers, 108 Randolph-st., Room 7.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With small capital, in a good paying business. Apply at 109 South Clark-st., this day, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock a. m.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $2,000 to $5,000, in a staple and legitimate business already established and paying well. Address PHILIP PAL, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 to $5,000, in a first-class family grocery in one of the best locations on the West Side. [illegible] Apply at 130 North-av., Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class commission business on South Water-st. Address SPENCER HOUSE, South Water-st., Tribune office.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Warren, Keeney & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Office No. 4, Bowen's Block, 113 Madison-st. One of the finest residences in Chicago, corner of Michigan-av. and Eighteenth-st., with 100 feet on Michigan-av.

Five new two-story and basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, on Twenty-sixth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs. [illegible]

Dwellings and lots on University-place, [illegible]

100 feet on northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. East front. Only $65 per foot.

100 feet on Michigan-av., west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

150 feet northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st.

100 feet on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

200 feet on Michigan-av., east front, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

75 feet on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

Also, several lots by the acre for subdivision.

We also have $10,000 we will loan on first-class real estate security.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A story and a half house, 264 Tyler-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with cellar, well, cistern, wood house, barn, and many little conveniences not usually found; lot 24x125 feet. Inquire of R. C. GOODRICH, 92 Washington-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Cottages and lots, Nos. 771, 773 and 775 Carroll-st., and 621 Hubbard-st., near Hoyne. F. M. FOX & CO., Room 19 No. 14 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—In Evanston, a good house of 8 rooms, and lot on College-av., west, 5 minutes walk from depot—Price, $3,500, on easy terms. Rent, $30 per month till May. Also 2 houses at North Evanston—Price, $3,000. Rent $25 per month. Also, good house and lot [illegible]. Apply to J. M. WILLIAMS, Evanston, or at office, Room 21, No. 152 Madison-st., from Two o'clock p. m. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—On Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms and attic, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $12,500. Possession at any time. J. H. KEELER, 126 South Clark-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By F. M. Fox & Co., Room 19 No. 14 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Rice & Cadwell, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots on Main and Farrell-sts., near Archer-av., at a sacrifice. Lots are bound for good interest. Good speculation. SIDNEY W. SEA, 128 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—West Side Property—Madison-st., near Sheldon, $125 per foot.

[illegible]

Apply to H. OSBORN, 60 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two lots on West Jackson-st., at a bargain; also, two lots on West Harrison-st., very cheap and on easy terms. Apply at Room 13, No. 163 East Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—Good lots on the South Side, west of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-st., for from $300 to $1,200. A very small payment down, remainder in monthly, quarterly or annual payments. Interest only six per cent. Five years' credit. Title good. Full warrantee deeds given. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 23 Cleaver's Subdivision, 25 feet on an alley, on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st. Choice lot. Price $20 per foot. Terms easy. This is a bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Lot, 40x300 feet deep, east front, on Aberdeen-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Part of purchase money can remain. Lots cheap, on the best corner of Morgan and Fulton-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Thankfully will you welcome each anniversary of to-day if you get one of those $600 lots on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams or Jackson-sts. RICE & CADWELL, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, 5 acres of land on Western-av., opposite Rock Island Railroad Car Shop. 15½ acres on West Lake-st., one mile west of Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lots on West Madison-st., for $800. Terms one third down, balance 1 and 2 years. These lots are bargains for some one. RICE & CADWELL, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

Boarding and Lodging.

7 Park-row.—Rooms fronting the lake, and single rooms, with board, at very moderate rates.

12 South Green-st.—Front and back parlor, unfurnished, best yet in thorough repair, with board, and furnished rooms, with or without board, to be had for $25 per week for gentleman, with and child, and $14 for two. Two or three respectable ladies accommodated with pleasant homes at reasonable rates. References exchanged.

16 And 18 Rush-st.—Furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board, four dollars per week.

40 Monroe-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.—Board, with or without rooms.

84 North Carpenter-st., 2 blocks from Randolph-st. cars—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished room and board in a private family for the winter. Terms, $7 per week. References required and given.

34 Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms suitable for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.

38 and 40 West Madison-st., only a few blocks from the Court House or Post Office—single rooms, with good board, only $6 per week; two in a room, $5. A pleasant home.

54 West Madison-st.—A few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board. Also day boarders wanted.

75 Jackson-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

80 Adams-st.—Two or three ladies and gentlemen can obtain first-class day board.

90 South Peoria-st.—A gentleman and wife and two single persons can have first-class board in any time, if applied for, and permanent. Apply at once. A few doors south of Madison-st.

109 South Clinton-st.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated. Good accommodations at reasonable rates.

123 and 125 West Madison-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board, in the new brick building.

131 Twenty-ninth-st.—Pleasant location, good rooms and good board for families or single gentlemen.

133 West Monroe-st.—One suite of fine front rooms, with closets, furnished or not. House and board first-class. Location, one block from Halsted and Madison-st. cars. Terms reasonable to permanent, respectable parties.

137 West Monroe-st.—Handsome apartments for married or single persons, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. Terms moderate.

137 South Green-st.—To rent, with board, a large unfurnished front room, with closet and one or two small rooms, in a private family, one block from street cars.

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished or unfurnished front room, with board, gas, &c., suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

231 Wabash-av.—Board, with or without rooms.

237 Chicago-av., near La Salle-st.—Two gentlemen or ladies can find a pleasant place to board, in a private family. Use of piano, fire and gas. Terms, $6 and $7.

238 North La Salle-st.—One suite of furnished rooms; also, a suite of unfurnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, and first-class board, can be obtained by application.

245 West Lake-st.—A very finely furnished front room, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References given and required.

246 Wabash-av.—Marble front, splendid suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Also single rooms with first-class board. House has all modern improvements. Satisfactory references required. Terms moderate.

284 Illinois-st., corner of Rush, only five minutes' walk from Lake-st.—Ninety furnished rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders taken.

286 Illinois-st., on the North Side.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

299 Fulton-st.—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to let, with board, in a private family.

334 West Monroe-st., corner of Aberdeen, one block from the Madison-st. cars—Handsome furnished rooms and first-class board for gentlemen and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required.

341 Wabash-av.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also a limited number of day boarders accommodated.

364 Ohio-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at very moderate prices. References required.

370 State-st.—A pleasant front room (stove and closet), suitable for gentleman and wife, with first-class board at $9 each. Also rooms for single gentlemen, $6 per week.

456 Michigan-av.—A suite of front rooms on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen. Dinner at six o'clock. Best of city references given and required.

459 West Lake-st.—A few gentlemen can obtain board, with comfortable furnished rooms, at $5 per week.

469 West Lake-st.—A pleasant suite of rooms to rent, with board.

483 West Madison-st.—Pleasant parlors and bed-room on first floor, or suite of rooms on second, with board. Bath-room, hot and cold water, etc.

754 Michigan-av.—Fine furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with board. Also, square room. References required.

CORNER of Ada and West Lake-sts., east of Union Park, and one block from Randolph-st. cars—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, in a three-story brick house, with basement and all modern improvements. Prices moderate.

MICHIGAN-AV., near Sixteenth-st.—A single gentleman can find pleasant accommodations in a private family. Society, and privilege of the house. First-class residence, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Please address W. W., care of Carrier No. 1, giving name and address.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts., one square west of Court House—Nice front rooms to rent for gentlemen and wives, or single rooms for gentlemen, with as good board as in the city, on reasonable terms.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office. Gentleman or lady and gentleman can obtain [illegible] Address "C," Box 265.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, 6 to 25 horse. Engines, upright, 25 horse. Engines, stationary. Cheap. Page Patent Trip Hammer. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—The best portable engine and boiler in Chicago, engine 10 horse power. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam engines, all sizes, portable and stationary, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two 25 [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Immediately—Four carpenters who have a little money, and desire to secure homesteads in a cheap house and steady employment for the winter, to build four or more cottages at North Evanston. To each I will pay cash for his work, and sell a choice lot, to be paid for by the month, within five minutes' walk of the depot. [illegible] Apply at Room 1, between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—Salesmen—To travel for a manufacturing company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address, with stamp, H. D. HAMILTON & CO., No. 413 Chestnut-st., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—100 experienced coal miners, by HENRY PANKHURST, Coal Agent, Monmouth Coal Co., Monmouth, Boone Co., Iowa. Wages $1.50 per ton, long wall work. Coal 3½ feet thick. Free transportation from Chicago. For particulars apply to our agents, F. E. WEARE & CO., 13 Dearborn-st. Only good men need apply. Address all letters to Coal Agent, at the mines.

WANTED—2,000 railroad laborers for the B. & M. R. R., in Iowa. Wages $2. For transportation apply to our agents, F. E. WEARE & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 13 Dearborn-st. No letters answered. Wolf, Carpenter & Angle, Contractors.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the new Metropolitan Safety Hand Lamp and 25 other very saleable articles. $25 per week easily made. O. K. STANFORD & CO., 13 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—A good business man, with about $2,500, to run a branch house in Memphis. This is a good chance for a man with small capital to get into a large, profitable, established business, without paying any bonus. Address Box 283, or call at 21 Franklin-st.

WANTED—Liberal commissions will be paid to two or three men, experienced in the business, to canvass for the Security Life Insurance Company of New York. Apply to C. H. BAKER, General Agent, 154 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A painter to travel. One that can make a good letter, and has his employer $600 to $750. Ample security [illegible] Steady employment and good wages. Address Box 1401, Chicago.

WANTED—A wood workman for carriages and wagons, repairing and general work in a country shop. A man of family preferred, to whom a steady job will be given. Address WM. S. WEEB, Plainville, Kendall County, Ill.

WANTED—This day, 400 laborers for the F. & B. L. R. R.; steady work guaranteed for the winter. Wages $2 per day. Board $4 per week. Free fare and transportation. Apply to J. C. HOLMES, 12 Clark-st., Room 4. Agent for J. C. Prescott & Co., contractors.

WANTED—Two salesmen of experience, and one of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. Must engage permanently. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., or 4 and 6 o'clock p. m., to O. D. ORVIS & CO., over 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A young man about 18 or 20 to act as assistant bookkeeper, and to make himself generally useful. One who can write a good hand and is accurate and quick at figures, and who can give good references in regard to character and ability, may find a situation by addressing, in own handwriting, stating name, residence and references.

WANTED—A practical moulder, with a small capital, to take an interest in a foundry and machine shop recently erected. For particulars apply to Mr. FLINNER, Room 1 Pope's Block, 120 Madison-st.

WANTED—To Bookbinders—Boy to fold sheets and make Emerson's Binders. EMERSON & BARRETT, 120 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Energetic travelling salesmen to introduce a new class of goods, light, saleable and easy to collect. A liberal arrangement can be made. Samples sent on receipt of 50 cents. GEO. MILLER, 194 Madison-st., Room 1.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Laborers for railroads—200 for Iowa, $30 per month; wages $2 per day; good winter quarters. Work guaranteed all the winter. Also, stonecutters, $3.50 per day. 200 for Southern Illinois; wages $2 and $2.25. Apply at Room 1 Lind's Block, corner Randolph and Wells.

WANTED—This day, 200 laborers for Cairo and 100 for Lewiston. Also 75 for Missouri. Steady work for one year. Wages $2.25 per day. Apply at 138 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—This morning, 40 pineries and wood choppers to go off this evening. This is the last chance for Michigan this winter. 20 laborers, 20 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—2 clerks, 1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 1 porter, 3 men to take orders, 1 bartender, 1 waiter, 1 coachman, 2 drivers, 2 shoemakers, 1 farm hands, 30 choppers and 15 railroad men for Iowa. Apply at GENERAL AGENCY Room 2, Reynolds' Block, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. By mail send 10 cents for particulars.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, grocery clerk, coachmen, assistant bookkeeper, butcher, bartenders, 1 carpenter, 2 good shoemakers, 1 man for livery stable, 1 miller, 1 porter, 1 farmer and 10 laborers. Apply at 128 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, 1 travelling agent, 2 clerks, 1 brassmen, 1 foreman, 2 porters, 3 waiters, 2 bartenders and other men. Apply at No. 2 Dearborn-st. [illegible] & CO., P. O. Box 851, enclosing 15 cents for particulars.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—To engage for the winter, a young lady. Good salary and but little to do. Must be good looking. Address E A, Tribune office.

WANTED—One milliner, also one dressmaker, to go 30 miles distant. Location healthy and pleasant. Steady employment. Apply at East Harrison-st., near State-st. MRS. H. M. DUNN.

House Servants.

WANTED—A neat German woman to do general housework and make herself generally useful for a small family. To the right person good wages will be given, and the best of references required. Apply at No. 7 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A good, trusty girl to take care of a baby. Must have good references. Apply at 96 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A girl that understands her business, to do general housework in a small family. None but one well recommended. Apply at 148 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A competent cook willing to do general housework for a small family. Inquire at 487 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework, at FRASER'S Bakery, 37 Blue Island-av., immediately.

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Protestant preferred. Inquire at 366 Sedgwick-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a respectable and competent American lady, all kinds of crochet and worsted fancy work, either for stores or private families. Will guarantee satisfaction. Would accept a position as clerk or copyist. Address F, Box 288, City.

WANTED—Partnership in real estate business, by a young man of energy, ability and the best references, who has the business thoroughly in the business, with but little capital at present. For the remaining business, address REAL ESTATE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Suite of parlor and two bedrooms, or parlor and one bedroom, for gentleman, lady and two children, [illegible] Must have possession as soon as possible and no references. Address JAMES M., Tribune office, immediately, giving location and terms.

WANTED—To adopt a good American, German or Norwegian orphan girl, eleven to fourteen years of age, in a good family. Apply to or address, for three days, T. J. LEWIS, 154 South Clark-st., Room 5, 1 stairs.

WANTED—All persons wanting help, either male or female, to call at the German Intelligence Office of Madame HAKAN, 212 West Randolph-st., and get supplied.

WANTED—Money to loan, in sums to suit, on houses on leased lots, or any good collateral security. Good paper discounted, mortgages bought. ADDISON MOREY, Tribune office.

WANTED—To borrow $4,000 for one year at 10 per cent, amply secured by real estate. Apply at 103 Lake-st., Room 7.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or merchandise goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 164 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A practical mechanic who can take charge of shop and invest $1,500 in an established manufactory. Call at 126 Washington-st., Room 5, or address Box 1951, Chicago.

WANTED—Inventors and owners of patent rights to call at 106 Randolph-st., Room 24, where they will find an opportunity to dispose of their territory.

WANTED—By Wm. F. Camp & Co., General Business Brokers, 20 Dearborn-st., Room 7. If you want to buy or sell real or personal property of any description, or negotiate a loan, or a partnership, we have, and are daily receiving, good chances for investment.

WANTED—Merchants, contractors and others in want of male help, such as clerks and laborers, can procure same by applying at WILSON & CO.'S Employment Exchange, 164 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—Any one who is out of employment and wants a first-class situation, may apply at 166 Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—Cast-off clothing, old broken, also, good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, for which the highest price in cash will be paid. [illegible] paid in cash at BARCLAY'S, 166 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A man to purchase a half right in a patent post-hole boring machine, with the privilege of working the territory on the same. Address POST-HOLE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Loan—Money on short time. Real estate wanted for cash; must be cheap. BROWN & TRUMBULL, Room 4 McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A man that has $500 to $1,000, and wants a light cash office business, pay $5,000 per week may apply at 165 Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—$150 for fifteen days. First-class security given. Address F W C, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A neatly furnished room, or parlor and bedroom, on the South Side, centrally located. Address H R M, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a prompt paying tenant, a cottage house of 6 to 8 rooms, with barn, on premises, located east of Curtis, north of Harrison and south of West Kinzie-sts. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address, for 3 days, H H M, 125 Washington-st., Room 5, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house in good location. House to contain not less than six rooms, and rent not to exceed $60 per month. Address H J G, care Warren & Goodrich, 120 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—House of from 6 to 8 rooms, near Union Park. Will pay from $25 to $40 per month. Address W, Tribune office, for two days, giving number of house and street.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A cottage house and lot, or house on leased lot, in exchange for a pair of carriage horses, or [illegible] Address H M T, 124 [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A top buggy, almost new, and a good horse and harness; very cheap. Inquire at LAWLEY & CUTTON'S, Court-place, between LaSalle and Wells-sts.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A valuable driving or saddle horse. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a new or good second-hand top buggy. Apply at [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 6088.

FOR SALE—Truck—Good as new. Capable of bearing five or six tons weight, with pole and harness, together or separate. Very low for cash. Apply at 96 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Horse seven years old, top buggy and harness. Cheap for cash or exchanged for other property. Inquire of H. L. HILL & CO., Room 7, No. 114 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A good light second-hand express wagon, cheap for cash. DODGE, 101 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office.

WANTED—A good top buggy or very light two seated top carriage, [illegible]

WANTED—A horse for a light express wagon, weight about 1,000 lbs. Will pay cash. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase in exchange for unimproved real estate, [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as assistant bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk, has had experience in the business and [illegible] can give references. Address D B V A, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young German couple, in a family, as coachman and [illegible] Address JOHN LEHBECK, 185 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As office clerk, bookkeeper or salesman. Can come well recommended, and will ask but a moderate salary. Address BEATTY, 155 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Swedish who has had 11 years' experience in gardening, either in the country or city. Address E A GREEN, Postoffice, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bartender in a first-class saloon, by a young man of some experience. Address WM. A. HARTE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, to take care of horses and make himself useful about a house or store. Good references. Address F B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To learn the printing trade. Call at 36 North Halsted-st., of DEMLY'S.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of some experience, as travelling salesman in a good house in this city. Object mainly employment rather than large salary. Unquestionable references given and required. Address, for two days, C V L, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young colored man, to work in a private family or hotel; is well versed in all kinds of work. Best of references given. Address W. F. JOHNSON, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, by a young man just from Scotland. Address J V, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of seven years' experience, as bookkeeper, correspondent or bookkeeper. Good references can be given. Address H S E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, to take care of horses and drive; good references given if required. Call at 33 Twenty-second-st., near the corner of State.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale store, by an experienced entry clerk from the [illegible] Best of references. Address W. L. SOUTER, 15 Park-av.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, to take care of children or do second work. Wages no object. Inquire at 67 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, to cook or to do general housework. Call in next three days, at 238 Monroe-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young German girl to do up-stairs work. Good references if required. Please call at 227 West Polk-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady girl, in a dry goods or grocery store. Has small experience, but would make herself generally useful. Address C D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Protestant girl, to attend in a confectionery or fancy goods store. Is fully competent for both. Good references. Call at 1300 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady girl, to do general housework in a private family, or to do chamber work. Address A & C X, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Book agents are making with rare success in selling SIR S. W. BAKER'S EXPLORATIONS and ADVENTURES among the NILE TRIBUTARIES of ABYSSINIA, with an account of the CAPTIVITY and RELEASE of the ENGLISH SUBJECTS, and the career of the late KING THEODORE. The book is rendered most fully [illegible] all classes of people with such enthusiasm, [illegible] fully combines thrilling interest with solid information. [illegible]

GREELEY'S AMERICAN CONFLICT—The extraordinary sale of this work offers better inducements to agents than most subscription books. Liberal commissions allowed, with privilege of selecting the old subscribers. O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall st.; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how dance halls and concert saloons are managed; how gambling houses and lotteries are conducted; how stock companies originate and how the bubbles burst, read this work. It tells all about the mysteries and crimes of New York and is the spiciest and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.75. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day—To male and female agents—to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 a month to agents to sell White Wire Clothes Lines. Will last a hundred years. Address, with stamp, METALLIC CLOTHES LINE COMPANY, 57 Michigan-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, male or female, with $7 to $3 capital, [illegible] Address, for samples and circulars, T. W. CHAPPELL, 37 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—for something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, reliable, durable, cheap, and sells at sight. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. Will sell for $10 in gold a day. Two dozen sold at [illegible] Address Mrs. W. M. WOLCOTT, Drawer 68, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES and eight other fast-selling articles in universal demand, making $10 to $20 per day. Send $1 for samples worth $5, and list of articles. [illegible] W. WORTH W. GRAY & CO., Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—No capital but evidence required. Men who are not afraid to work can make from $5 to $15 per day. Apply to A. PATTERSON & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Attention book agents and all wanting profitable employment. Send your address, and we will send you, free, a sample of a light article, which sells at sight and pays 100 per cent. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. Address STODDARD & CO., 122 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1 pocket timekeeper, handsome case, glass crystal, white enamel dial, German silver works. Warranted to denote correct time and keep in good order for five years. Agents are making $100 per month selling this new patent timekeeper. Send for circular, and see our terms. O. B. STAFFORD & CO., 5 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN," in both English and German. A thoroughly reliable guide; embracing the simplest and best home treatment, without any [illegible] sold to agents by [illegible] No book ever published offers agents equal inducements. It sells readily to all classes of people, as the subject is of the greatest importance to every individual. Exclusive territory given. Address J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$12.50 per day. Entirely new article of business, never before in market. Address J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

WANTED—Agents traveling in country towns can do well by selling business for Cards, manufactured by A. STEMPEL, 88 Dearborn-st., Room 4, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—GOODSPEED, the great and successful advertiser and publisher, has just returned from the East, and having made stupendous preparations for the winter campaign, is ready to offer agents unprecedented terms for a large number of standard books, also a magnificent saleable new PICTORIAL FOUNTAIN PEN, which writes 10 lines with one pen of ink, sent with our usual circular to anybody. It is lif a day guaranteed. Address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—Send for our new catalogue of choice goods for the Holidays, such as albums, stereoscopes, stereoscopic views, chromos, engravings, card baskets, card cabinets and medallion photographs, gold and silver plated plate frames, oval, pearl and gilt frames, all of which we sell at prices to sell at great profit. [illegible] Address W. J. ROE, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For BINGLEY'S HISTORY OF ANIMATED NATURE. 2 vols. royal octavo, 1,200 engravings. Price only $5.00. The cheapest book in the world. Exclusive territory given and the most liberal commission allowed. Circulars giving full particulars, terms, &c. Also our fine prospectus and a full descriptive catalogue on application to J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 3 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Work for the winter, selling our stock of maps and charts, pictures in oval and square frames, and looking glasses. Any one can sell these goods, and easily make $10 to $15 a day during the winter. Address SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 125 Lake-st., Chicago, Manufacturers of Mouldings and Frames.

AGENTS—Wanted—For PEOPLE'S BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY, or Lives of eminent persons of every age and country, women as well as men, written by JAMES PARTON, THE GREATEST LIVING BIOGRAPHER, embellished with beautiful steel engravings. OUTSELLS EVERY OTHER WORK. Exclusive territory—largest commission. For descriptive circular address the publishers, A. S. HALE & CO., 63 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 a day made easily—to sell an article just patented. No competition. It is selling thing in the market for live men. Territory given. Agents wanted in every city in the West. Sample sent by mail for 25 cents, or $2.50 for $1.00. E. J. WRIGHT & CO., Room 43, Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

Personal.

PERSONAL—"She loved me for the dangers I had passed, and I loved her that she did pity them." The writer is a young man who has seen life, political, social and religious, in almost every capital of Europe, listened to the most inspiring eloquence [illegible] and seen (the) [illegible] of Paris, [illegible] the great Church of St Peter's at Rome, [illegible] the shrine of the Te Deum, travelled the silent deserts of Arabia, and the gloomy forests of Africa. And here I am to-day in this, the Western Metropolis, seeking a "personal" to some young lady of pleasing appearance and attractive address. [illegible] John, who is the [illegible] to the truly gentle [illegible] introductions, comprising a "cruel" widower, [illegible] Address G. A. St JOHN, Box 824.

PERSONAL—Important—Will Geo. Moffat, who worked on the canal bridge at Port Wayne, send his address to G. H. MURRAY, Valparaiso, Ind.

PERSONAL—If George H. Edgerton will please send his address, or call at the Matteson House, he will find his relative, LEROY E. BENNETT.

PERSONAL—Will the gentleman who threw up his hat to the lady that sat in a balcony chair at Wood's Museum, send his address to M J T, West Side Post Office, so your former address was lost.

PERSONAL—A young man of good moral character (not bad looking and a stranger in the city) wishes to make the acquaintance of some good looking young lady that wants a beau to take her to places of amusement, church, etc. Photos exchanged. RALPH HERRINGTON, Post Office.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A young gentleman in easy circumstances wishes to correspond with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address, with photograph, W. HENRY, P. O. Box 1665, Chicago.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A California man of 35, in good circumstances, wishes to correspond with a lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. Best of references given and required. Address W. L. LEE, Kenosha, Wis.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A middle-aged American gentleman desires the correspondence of some respectable American lady. Address, in confidence, A. D. CHAMBOAL, Post Office, Chicago.

Matrimonial.

MATRIMONIAL—A young man of some means and a good business wishes to form the acquaintance of some Christian lady of refinement and education of a cast [illegible] with a view to matrimony. All correspondence confidential. W. W. FREEMAN, Chicago, Ill.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For family of five persons, with two servants, within six squares of Union Park. Will pay liberally. Must be moderate. Address W. Tribune office, for two days.

BOARD—With suite of unfurnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, who can give the best of references, in a private family, [illegible] Address [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARD—By a single gentleman, a furnished room with board, on the West Side, [illegible] between Halsted and the Park. Address F V B, Tribune office.

The Alabama Negotiations and What Has Been Effected.

Substance of the One-Sided Protocol Agreed Upon.

Trifling British Counter-Claim of Fifty Millions Presented.

Instructions to Mr. McMahon, Our Minister to Paraguay.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

THE ALABAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

There is a good deal of talk about the Alabama question. The foreign diplomats have expressed some surprise that Reverdy Johnson should have agreed unauthorized to such terms as are proposed. There is no likelihood that Mr. Seward will consent to the arrangement, and the protocol, as a whole, is, so far as can be learned, more opposed to it than Seward himself. The plan appears to be for one American and one British Commissioner. Seward will not say much about the matter, but it is given out at the White House that Reverdy Johnson has left the question about England's responsibility for recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Johnson's counsel will carry out further instructions to our Minister.

LATER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The State Department still persists in refusing information about the Alabama treaty question. It is ascertained from other sources, however, that the informal agreement made between Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley contains no material points different from those indicated in correspondence two days ago. The talk here is not so much objection to the provisions of England's article, whereby all questions of England's responsibility for recognizing the Southern Confederacy is waived; as to the scope of the first article, whereby our government is to be bound to pay all British claims made during the last fifteen years. Under this, as they now stand, even the most loyal American claimants cannot get damages from the British government. Mr. Johnson's proposed treaty would bind us to pay the claims not only of British subjects who indirectly aided the Confederacy during the rebellion, but of Englishmen who resided in the South at that period, and did all they could to overthrow the Union. There is reason to believe that Mr. Seward to-day sent instructions to Mr. Johnson notifying him that our government could not accept the proposed protocol.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Reports received at the Department of the Interior to-day, show that the Union Pacific Railroad has completed nine hundred and twenty miles of road. The President ordered, this afternoon, that the requisite amount of government bonds should be raised for the twenty-mile section ending with the 940th mile, leaving the government still eighty miles behind with its bonds. A report of the special board of three engineers sent out to examine the road will, it is understood, reach here about the middle of next week.

FULLERTON'S TROUBLES.

A private letter from New York says the indications are that Fullerton's counsel, in his absence, will not let his trial come off even if they can help it, for the reason that Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, will then be on the bench, and they prefer to have it before one of the city Judges. It will be next Thursday. Fullerton's counsel are O'Conor and ex-Judge Porter.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The controversy between the city authorities of Washington and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is so bitter that the police to-day set about arresting the laborers who were digging for the tracks in the back part of the city, and lodged them up in one of the station houses for hearing, when they were released on bail.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message and the annual reports of the Cabinet Ministers are so far done as to place the greater portion of all the documents in the hands of the public printer. The President says he will send his message to Congress on the day of its assembling, and that it will not get out before the newspapers do.

GENERAL GRANT

is at his headquarters to-day, quietly attending to business. Senator Trumbull and Senator Harlan called upon him. When on his way back West about the last of next week or the first of the week following, he will attend one or two days in New York.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

have used this city in the use of the new telegraph, and to-day a drill shows that nearly fifty persons so honor can be obtained. General [illegible] on the ground during the afternoon, and expressed great [illegible] at the resulting [illegible].

GENERAL SYKES' COURT OF INQUIRY.

[illegible] now has the day Sykes is [illegible] the Army of the Cumberland [illegible] adjourn for the [illegible] will probably conclude [illegible] spring.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

[illegible] from the Second Auditor's office, named [illegible] Harlan, was found dead in bed at his boarding house here yesterday. The Coroner's jury found that he had killed himself with an overdose of morphine taken to relieve pain. He [illegible] drinker of intoxicating liquors. He was formerly from Marshall, Ill., where his wife and children are now living.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY—GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The bulk of the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy, with regard to the affairs of Paraguay, is as follows, and Admiral Davis will be instructed to proceed to Paraguay [illegible]

[illegible]

Bliss and George F. Masterman, United States citizens, lately in some way connected with the United States Legation, have suffered personal violence, and have, perhaps, been murdered. A despatch has been received from Mr. Webb, United States Minister at Rio, in which he states that he requested Rear Admiral Davis, Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, to send or proceed with an adequate naval force to Asuncion to protect American citizens. Mr. Webb is unable to inform the Department whether Admiral Davis would assume the responsibility of complying without special instructions from this government. The situation thus presented seems to me so critical that I have thought it my duty to advise the President that the Rear Admiral should be instructed to proceed with an adequate force at once to Paraguay, and take such measures as may be necessary to prevent violence to the lives and property of American citizens there, and in the exercise of a sound discretion to demand and obtain prompt redress for any outrage, insult or violence that may have been arbitrarily committed against the flag of the United States or their citizens. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AN AFFRAY.

An affray occurred yesterday near Lincoln Barracks, between seventy-five to one hundred negroes. One negro was killed, and two officers injured in suppressing the disturbance, which originated in a procession en route to lay the cornerstone of a church.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—M. J. Flanigan, First District, Missouri; Powers Van Buskirk, First District, Illinois.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION DENY A DEMOCRATIC CANARD.

The Russian Legation deny reports that $2,000,000 of the Alaska purchase money was expended in securing the good will of Senators and Congressmen for the passage of the appropriation bill. Six millions of the purchase money has already been paid.

EUROPE.

Latest Returns from the English Parliamentary Elections.

Liberal Majoritiy in the House of Commons, 117.

Attempts of the French Government to Suppress Public Speaking.

Terrible Explosion in the Lancashire Mines—Fifty-seven Lives Lost.

Great Britain.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The following candidates for Parliament were elected without opposition: The Marquis of Lorn, Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortesque, Liberal, and Right Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, Conservative. Lord Elcho is returned from Haddingtonshire. Mr George F. Hall, Liberal, from Caithness, and Major Hamilton, Liberal, from South Lanarkshire. Total number of members now elected, 615, politically divided as follows: Liberals, 367; Conservatives, 248; Liberal majority, 119.

RIOTING.

Riots broke out at Tredegar yesterday during the election, and much damage was done to property. The authorities were obliged to call on the troops to suppress the disturbances. The ringleaders were arrested and order is now restored. No lives reported lost.

LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The case of Wason vs. Walter, of the London Times, in which the defendant is sued for damages for the publication of a Parliamentary debate containing language injurious to the personal character of the plaintiff, was before the Court of Queen's Bench and decided against the plaintiff, the Court ruling that the complaint was not actionable.

BRITISH CLAIMS PASSED UPON IN AMERICAN COURTS.

It is understood that British claims for indemnity based upon the cases adjudicated in the American Courts of Admiralty will not be entertained by the Alabama Commission.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.

Requiem masses were celebrated in Cork and Queenstown for the repose of the souls of the Fenians executed at Manchester. In both cases great demonstrations were made, the people attending in large numbers. There was no interference on the part of the authorities, and good order was maintained.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Riots have occurred at Longtown and Brampton, in the county of Cumberland. The military were called out to suppress the disturbance, and quiet was restored.

LONDON, Nov. 27—A. M.

At 10 o'clock last night 625 members of the House of Commons had been elected. The result stands as follows: Liberals, 371; Conservatives, 254; Liberal majority, 117. Galway County returns Henry Gregory and Viscount Burke, both Liberals. Berkshire returns Richard Benyon, Conservative, Col. Lloyd Lindsay, Conservative, and Jno. Walter, Liberal. Lancashire South returns Colonel W. Duncombe, Conservative, and Frederick A. Milbank, Liberal. Gloucestershire West returns Colonel Kingscote and Mr. Marling, Liberals. Norfolk North returns Sir E. Lacon and Hon. F. Walpole, both Conservatives. Cumberland returns Hon. C. Howard, Liberal, and Mr. Hodgson. Messrs. T. Peel, Ashburton and [illegible] Herbert have been elected.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION—FIFTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

WIGAN, Eng., Nov. 26.

A terrible explosion occurred in the Arley mines colliery. Three hundred men were in the pit at the time, most if not all of whom have perished. Thirty-seven bodies have thus far been recovered. Hundreds of relatives of the dead are gathering at the mouth of the pit, and the scene is heartrending.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Fifty-seven lives were lost by an explosion in Arley mines colliery. Ten other persons were seriously injured, and many slightly. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

JEFF DAVIS ON THE EXPLORATION OF JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Evening.

Jefferson Davis, who is stopping at Leamington, has delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for the honorable task.

France.

THE MONITEUR ON THE ELECTION OF GRANT.

PARIS, Nov. 26.

The Moniteur du Soir, in an editorial on the Presidential election in the United States, says the General Grant's large majority is an earnest of concord and tranquility. It believes his policy will be to heal the wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The same journal, in an article on South American affairs, says the hopes held by the allied powers of ending the war with Paraguay have not been realized. It adds that President Lopez is strongly intrenched at Villeta, and will continue the war even after the fall of Ascuncion.

ARREST OF PUBLIC SPEAKERS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Several persons have been arrested in Paris by the police for making speeches at public meetings.

Spain.

ELECTIONS ORDERED—THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

MADRID, Nov. 26.

The Provisional Government has appointed the 15th of December as the day for holding the election for the Cortes. It is positively declared that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adherence to the government of the revolution.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

MADRID, Nov. 26.

An immense and enthusiastic demonstration took place in Saragossa, yesterday, in favor of the republic. A meeting was held and resolutions adopted declaring that it is the will of the people that Spain should have a republican form of government. The monarchists have held large meetings at Carranza, Ferrol, Santiago de Compostella and other places.

Hungary.

THE ROUMANIAN TROUBLES.

PESTH, Nov. 26.

Herr Grey to-day addressed the delegations in the name of Prince Charles of Roumania, in which he said the state of Roumania was unfavorable in her relations, both with Austria and Turkey. He thought extraordinary measures were unnecessary, but assured the members that the government would keep a careful watch upon movements in that quarter in connection with the other great powers.

North Germany.

THANKSGIVING AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving Day was observed here by services in the morning at the American Chapel, and by a dinner in the afternoon, given, and presided over by Hon. George Bancroft. A large number of persons were present, including several members of the Prussian Ministry and other officials, many literary personages and other gentlemen of distinction.

Italy.

THE PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.

Signor Mari has been elected Speaker of the House of Deputies, defeating Signor Crispi, the candidate of the Party of Action.

Holland.

RUMORS CONCERNING A TREATY DENIED.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Hague Ministers have informed the Chambers that rumors of the completion of a treaty between France and Holland are entirely unfounded.

Denmark.

GENERAL RAASLOFF TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.

General Raasloff, Minister of War, is on sick leave, and goes to North America to recruit his health. General Raasloff was formerly Danish Minister to the United States.

BY MAIL.

Turkey.

THE WAR IN CRETE VIRTUALLY ENDED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Letters from Constantinople to October 26th, say the war in Crete is virtually ended, and occasionally concerned the insurgents, but they are daily diminishing their bands, and it is not thought that they can hold out. [illegible] the foreigners in arms in the mountain districts. They have only acted in guerilla bands, and thus the affair is slowly and surely [illegible]

Italy.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MENTANA.

The anniversary of the battle of Mentana was [illegible]

VOL. XXII

NEW YOR

No New Movement by [illegible] ties in the Erie W

District Attorney [illegible] Answer to Ju[illegible] Fullerto[illegible]

Consolidation of the [illegible] and Merchants' Uni[illegible] press Compan[illegible]

The Evening Post on [illegible] in Greenba[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chica[illegible]

THE ERIE WA[illegible]

There has been very little [illegible] day. Jay Gould and James [illegible] possession of the offices, but [illegible] as to whether they or the Receiver, Judge Davis, is [illegible] Deputy Sheriffs were at the [illegible] afternoon, but no one seemed [illegible] their presence. Judge Fuller[illegible] and one or two others, [illegible] were in close consultation with [illegible] Another injunction is expected [illegible] done on behalf of Drew and his [illegible]

THE LATE CORNER IN [illegible]

The Evening Post has an [illegible] corner in greenbacks, and [illegible] at the mercy of men whose [illegible] business by controlling the [illegible] only relief is in legalizing [illegible] says: "Let Congress attend [illegible] ment it meets, and at once make [illegible] contracts. Credit will then be [illegible] in which no corner can be made [illegible] be created a demand for [illegible] duce such supply that the [illegible] same specie payment."

THE STOCK MARKET

was in good condition to-day [illegible] usual excitement. Nearly all [illegible] firm. The whole Western list [illegible] cially on St. Paul, Northwest[illegible] Wayne and Rock Island. The [illegible] bidding for proxies in Pittsburg [illegible] the stock.

GOVERNMENT BO[illegible]

are weaker than on Wednesday [illegible] has not been serious.

PERSONAL.

Schuyler Colfax and wife will [illegible] row morning at the house of [illegible]

NATIONALITY NOMIN[illegible]

The Democratic Union and [illegible] Union, which nominated John [illegible] have to-night nominated [illegible] Cumming in place of Kelly, [illegible] onel Coulting to the regular [illegible] publicans, and with the [illegible] cratic organizations, will [illegible] Oakey Hall, the regular Demo[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED [illegible]

MR. COURTNEY'S ANSWER TO [illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—District [illegible] ney publishes a card in reply [illegible] Fullerton. He says: "I am accused of [illegible]

[illegible]